

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 60

April 15, 1941

No. 4



AUTOMATIC signals on the transportation systems of our country spell safety to travelers and train crews.

Through Provident HUMAN SECURITY Plans, many hundreds of leading industrial plants are bringing a new kind of safety to their Employees. It provides them with dependable, scientific safeguards against the financial losses sure to happen when emergencies strike—such as sickness, unforeseen accidents, death in the family, or a trip to the hospital. It means freedom from worry, hence improved workmanship throughout the plant.

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Do your Employees have such complete safeguards against emergencies as those shown under this HUMAN SECURITY outline? Let us show you how—without cost to Employers—your Employees too may have the benefit of such safeguards.

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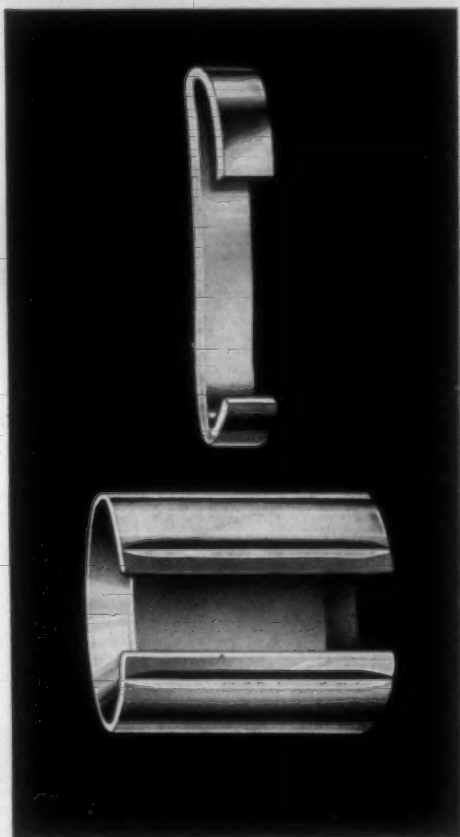
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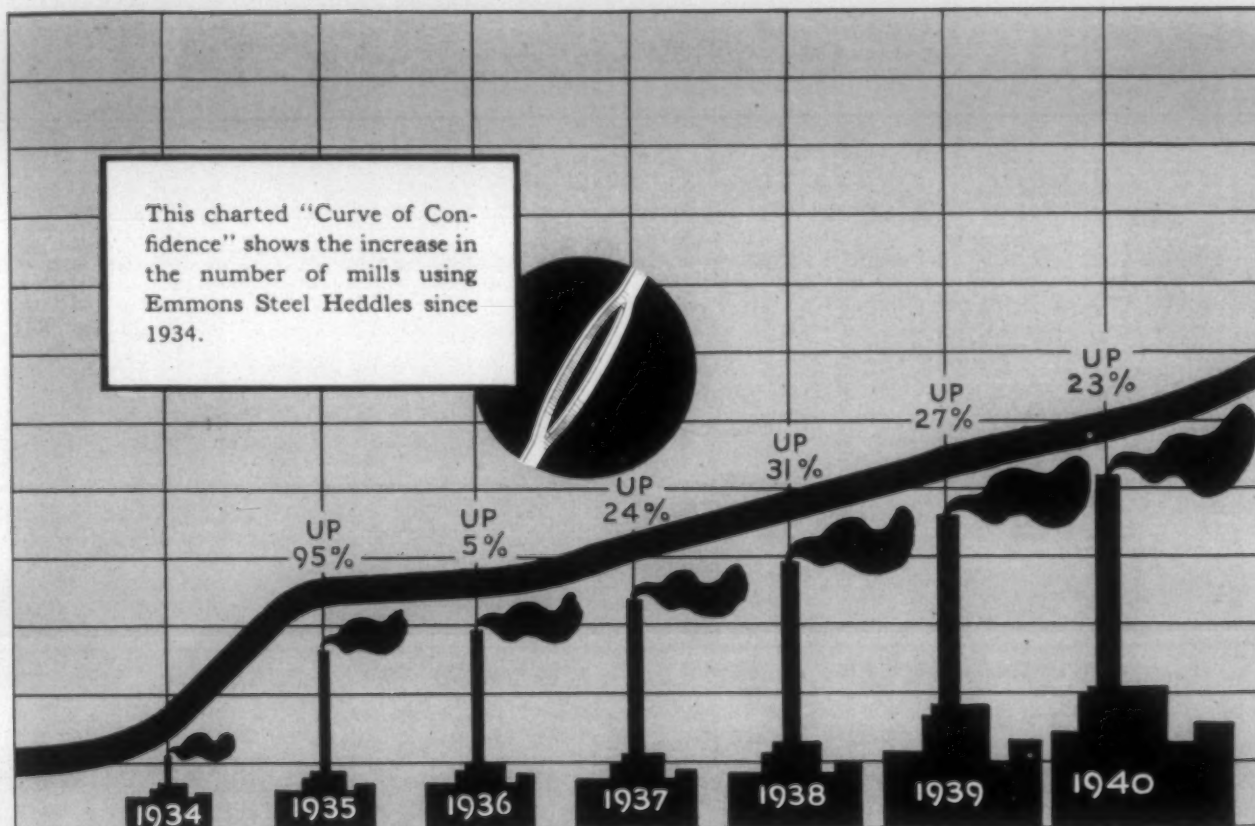
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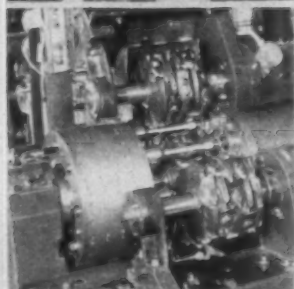
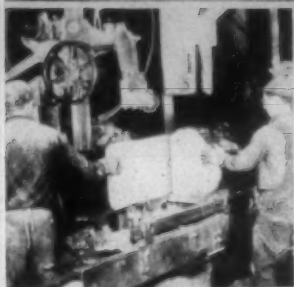
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TEXTILE BULLETIN, April 15, 1941



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Did you ever hear of the Buyer who told the Big Boss, "We used to buy 'em at the High Price of 50 Cents; now we buy 'em at the Low Price of One Dollar." When the Big Boss got the full meaning of the remark, he gave the Buyer a boost in salary.

For What You Pay You Get More Value per Dollar

in Draper Bobbins than you can get in any other Bobbins you can buy anywhere.

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TUFFERIZED

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CARD CLOTHING

A boss carder says: "We save on grinding costs because Tuffer is so accurately ground we can put it on the cylinders as it comes to us. The wires seem to hold their point longer — eliminating many grindings as well as the loss of production due to idleness."

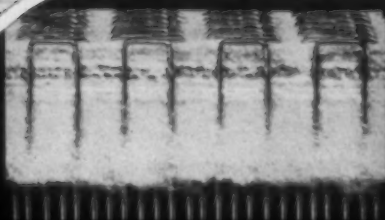
Inspect your card clothing now! Is it worn? Need replacement? Call in your Howard Bros. representative. He will appreciate your business and show it by quick, careful service.

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Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C. Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Dallas
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PRODUCTS: Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards • Napier Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets, Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants • Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts wired at Southern Plant • Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles.

TEXTILE BULLETIN, April 15, 1941



"TUFFERIZING" PROCESS

An exclusive Howard Bros. patented-precision-process, makes every wire staple seat squarely, flat, and firmly into the famous, TUFFER foundation. All wires are even in length, spaced uniformly and perfectly parallel at all times. Each staple cut clean, sharp, smooth and free from wire burrs. Uniformity impossible to get any other way.



TUFFER (PATENTED) FOUNDATION

is made of carefully selected and specially constructed cloths for our own particular use. Tested to be several times necessary strength, TUFFER foundation is "cushioned" just right to make the wire shock-proof to the constant hammering of the various stocks carded.



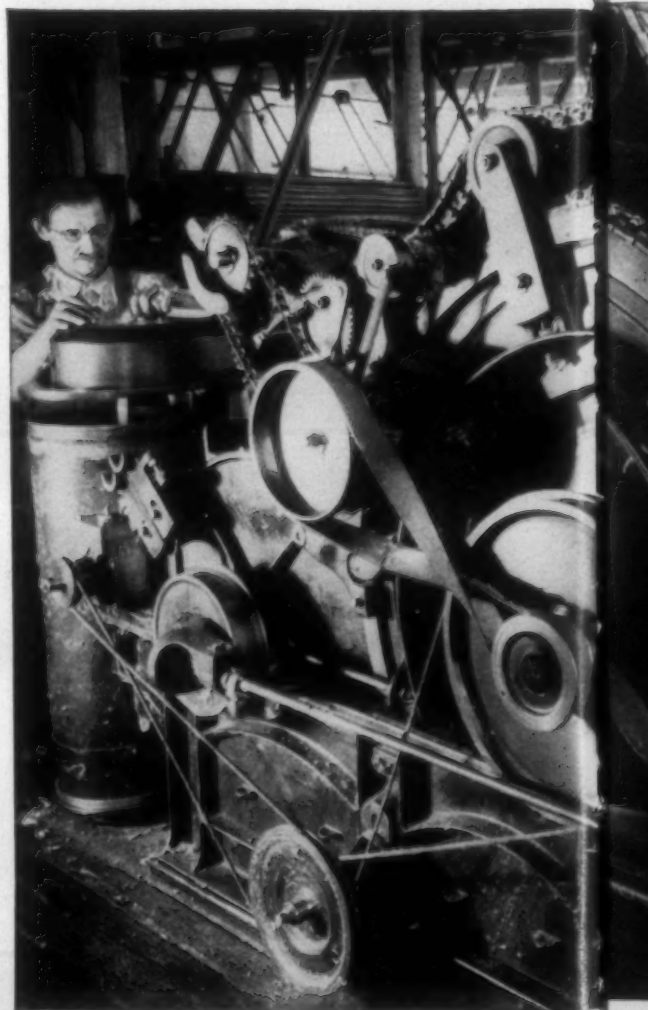
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Pays Off

YOU GET A DOUBLE DIVIDEND when you lubricate hand-oiled bearings with Gargoyle Vactra Oil. This oil's high *persistence-of-film* nets you these two benefits:

- ① It assures maximum protection against wear.
- ② It minimizes spoilage of yarn caused by *oil-throw*.

This oil helps looms, cards — all textile machinery — maintain maximum efficiency. It helps you reduce power and maintenance losses. And at the same time, it minimizes rejects by helping you decrease "spotting."



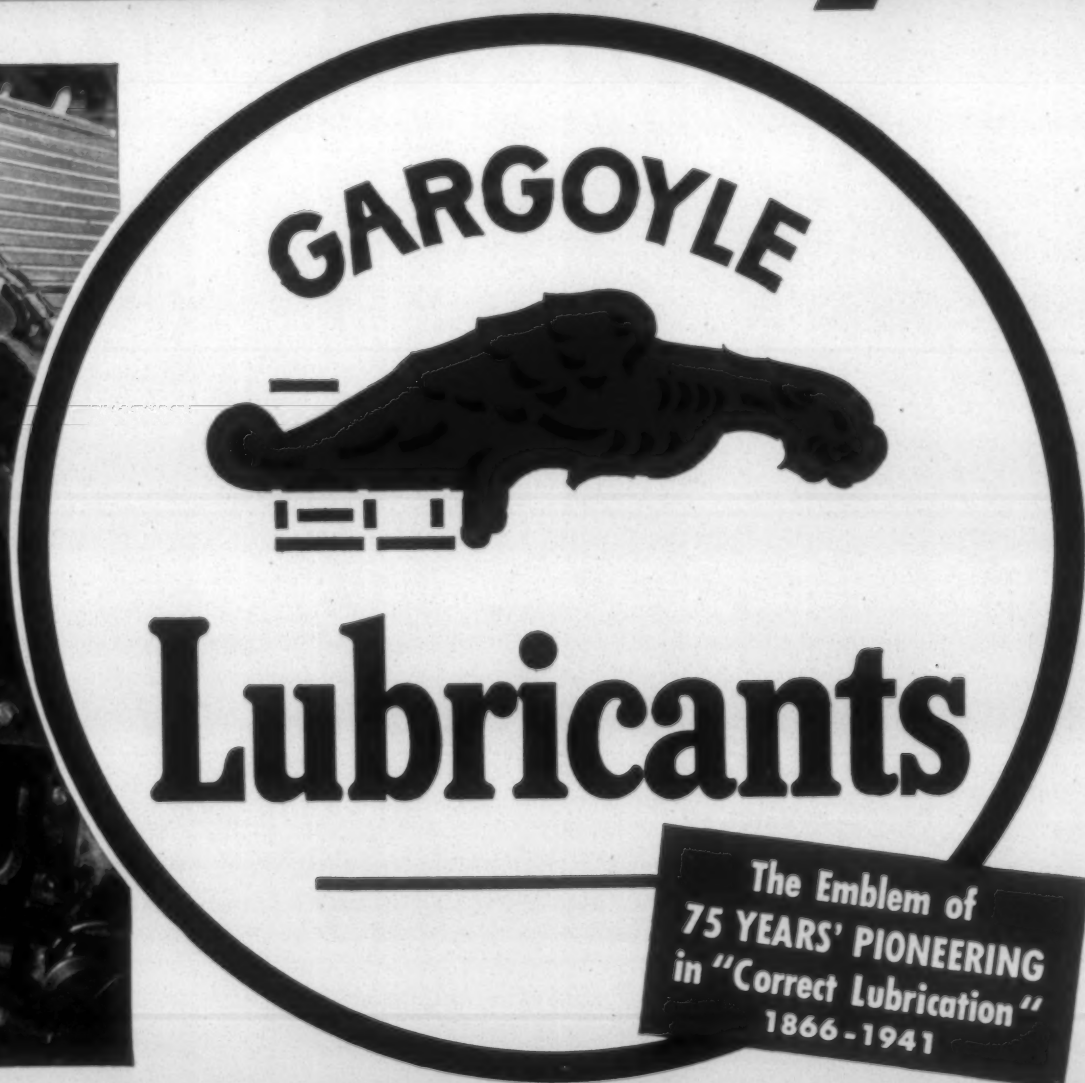
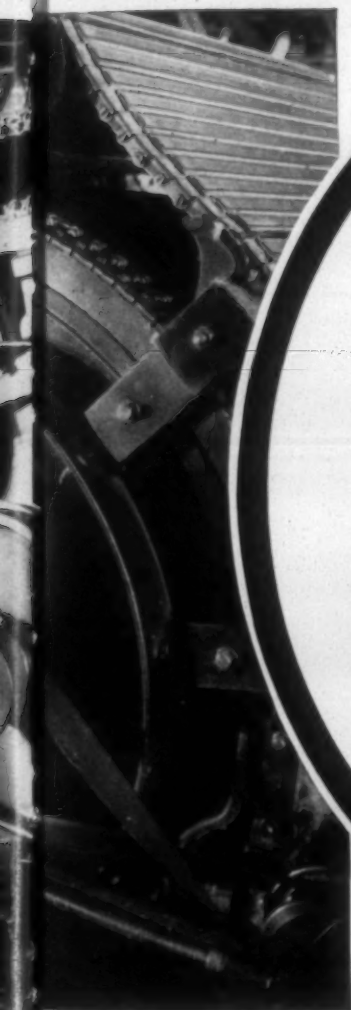
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PRODUCTS APPROVED BY ENGINE BUILDERS

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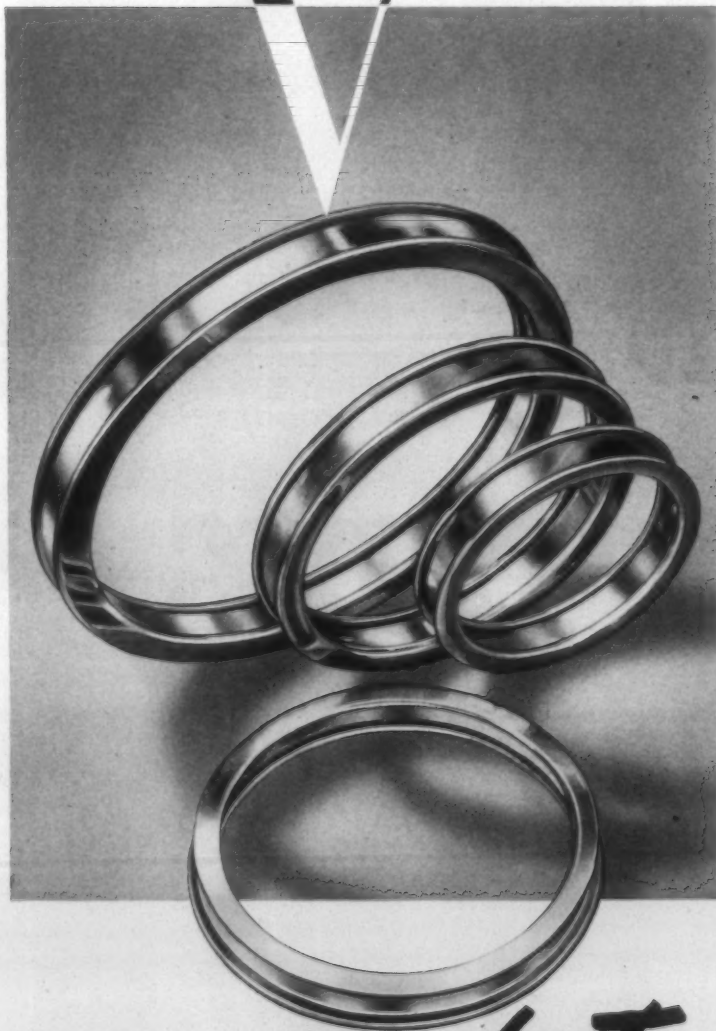


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**THE RIGHT OIL FOR EACH JOB • NEW
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Over One Million **V***itritex Rings* FINISH



now in service

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A trial installation even on one frame will convince you that Vitritex Rings require less attention, reduce both operating and maintenance cost and give your travelers a "turn for the better."

Prove it yourself . . . We will gladly furnish at no cost sufficient samples for demonstration and test purposes. Please write for full information about this service.

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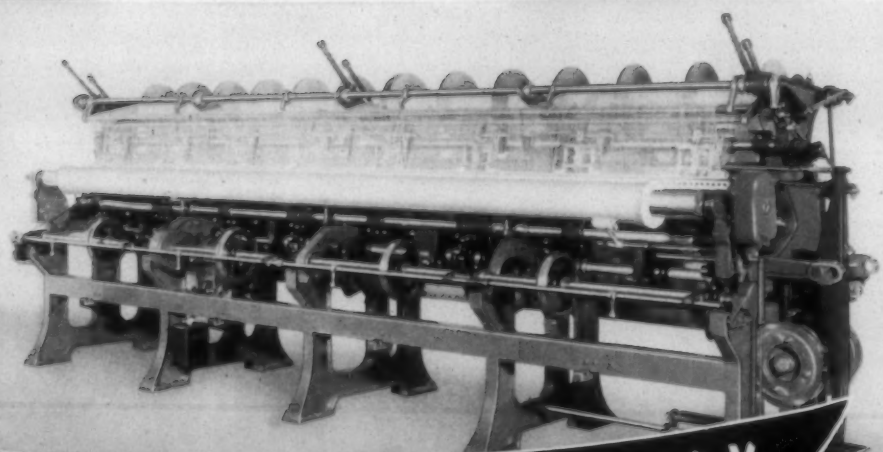
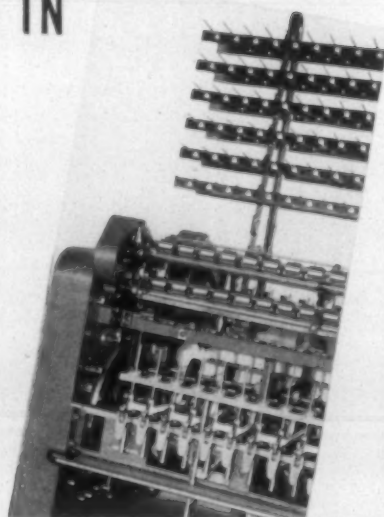
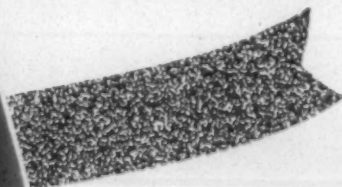
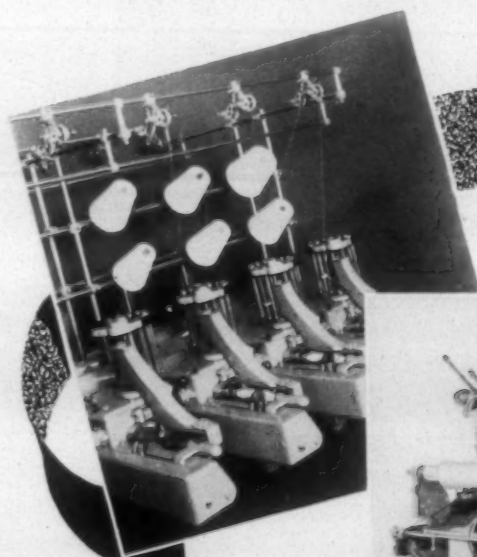
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APRIL
21 to 24

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA

INSPECT THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN

- ★ NOVELTY YARN TWISTERS
- ★ AUTOMATIC FILLING BOBBIN WINDERS
- ★ HIGH SPEED WARP KNITTING MACHINES



IN PRODUCTIVE OPERATION

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

★ WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A. ★

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GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS are exacting and demand the best available dyes possessing high resistance toward specific influences. PONTACHROME* Fast Yellow R Concentrated adequately fulfills the necessary requirements.

- ▶ It is a chrome dyestuff widely used in producing olive drab, khaki, tan and brown shades on wool in conjunction with other colors having similar properties.
- ▶ Yields reddish shades of yellow.
- ▶ Shows good general fastness. Is practically unaffected by light, ammonia, fulling, perspiration, hot pressing and laundering.
- ▶ Dissolves readily, penetrates and exhausts well.
- ▶ May be applied to wool in the form of rawstock, tops and yarn by the top chrome, chromate and bottom chrome methods.
- ▶ Maximum fastness to wet processing is obtained with top chrome dyeings.
- ▶ Can be dyed in equipment ordinarily used for chrome color application as well as in open kettles.

Modern manufacturing facilities combined with skilled technical supervision assure the dyer of consistently high quality products.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPT., DYESTUFFS DIVISION, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



yarn dyed fabrics

THEIR INDIVIDUALITY COMMANDS A BETTER PRICE

If your product looks just like a hundred other products, how can you hope to make a decent profit on it? To make your product a vehicle for YOUR ORIGINALITY:—that is the problem.

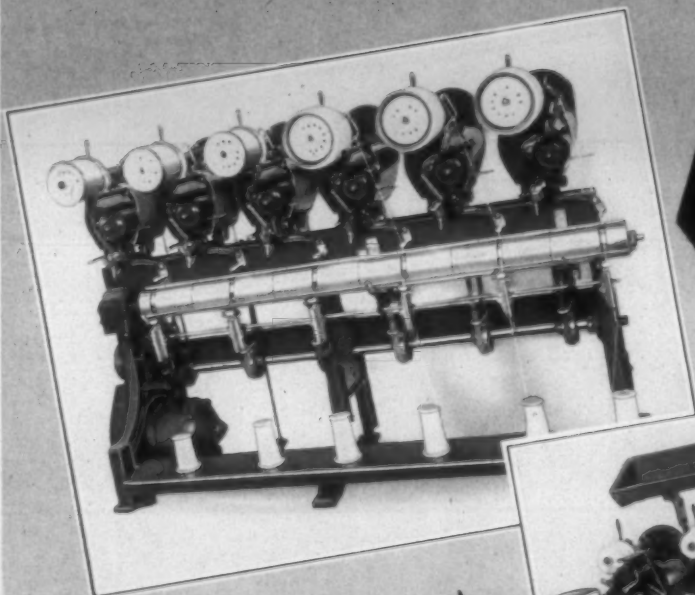
The answer is YARN DYED fabrics. They permit a VARIETY in color and design from which the most exacting can satisfy their INDIVIDUAL tastes. And since the deciding factor is color and design which only YOU offer, you can get your price and a fair profit.

Make your fabrics with Franklin Process Colored Yarns and a fair profit is doubly assured by the helpful suggestions and the prompt and efficient service which Franklin Process volume make possible . . . FRANKLIN PROCESS . . . PROVIDENCE • PHILADELPHIA • GREENVILLE • CHATTANOOGA . . . New York Rep., 40 Worth Street; Chicago Rep., 100 W. Monroe Street.

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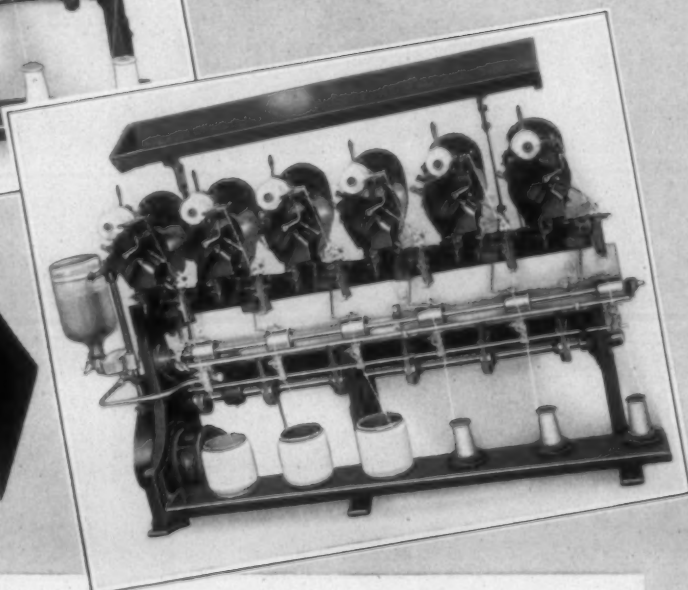
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MODEL 102 HIGH SPEED CONE AND TUBE WINDER



MODEL 86
 NYLON SIZING MACHINE

MODEL 75C
 NYLON CONE WINDER



SEE THEM AT THE KNITTING ARTS EXHIBITION

The Model 86 sizing machine can be converted to a cone winder if desired. It is equipped with ball bearing spindles, level winding devices and other improved attachments.

The Model 75C is designed for winding Nylon, Silk, Rayon, and other yarns on Pineapple or Regular Foster Cones.



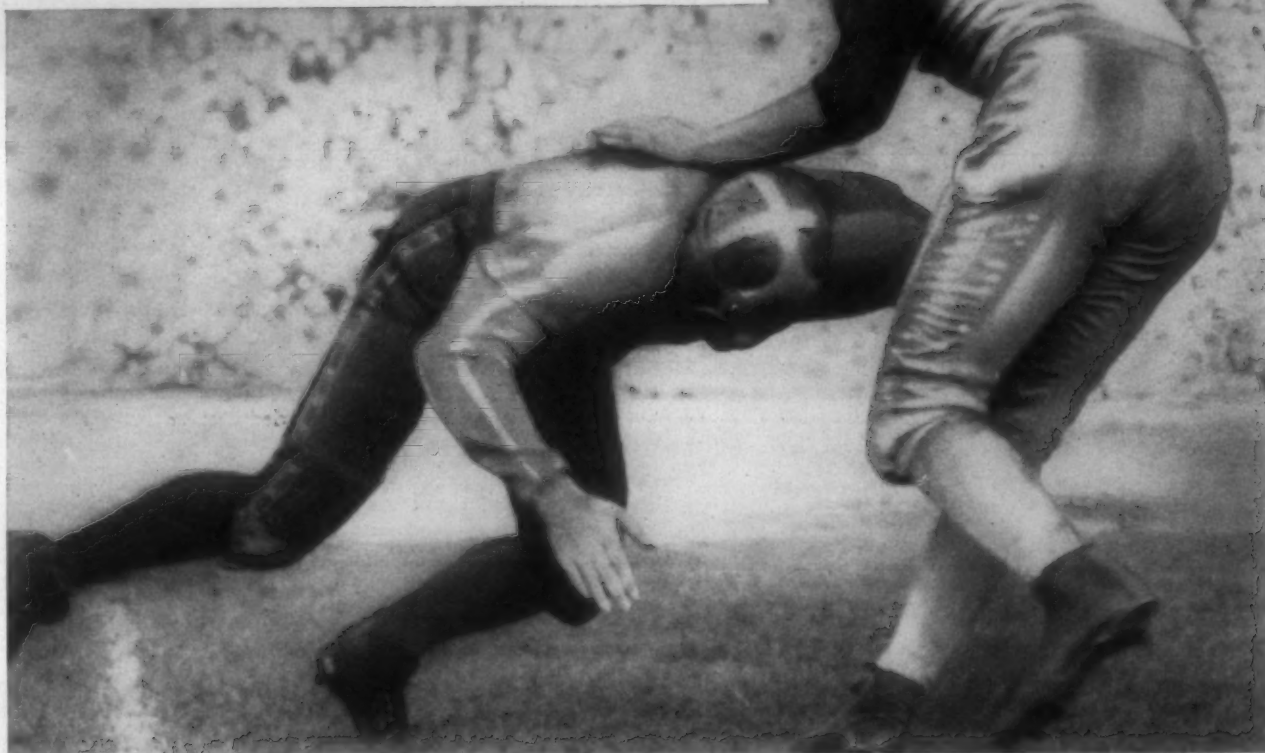
Model 102 Cone and Tube Winder

The Model 102 at this Exhibition will be equipped with cone and tube spindles of various types. Special features will be the emulsion or moistening equipment for softening dyed and bleached yarns, and short traverse cheese packages.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass.

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HOW A NEW RAYON YARN CHANGED FOOTBALL HISTORY!



Skinner's "Tackle Twill"[†] made possible by Crown Tenasco*, the high-strength rayon yarn



Three years ago there was no "Tackle Twill." There was only Skinner's... and an idea.

The idea was for a new fabric that would be sturdy enough for football pants, light in weight, and smooth of surface to help elude tacklers. Skinner's fabric experts were sure that such a fabric would prove a success—if only they could find a way to make it.

With typical thoroughness, they tried out many fabrics—many yarns, weaves, and finishes. One of these far out-performed the others. It was tightly-woven twill, composed of 50% long-staple cotton

and 50% high-strength Crown Tenasco Rayon Yarn. Tests showed it resisted punishing abrasion, and that it had all the strength and wearing qualities needed for football pants.

A SUCCESS? Last year "Tackle Twill" swept over the nation's gridirons like the razzle-dazzle system. Over half the leading college teams and many prominent professional elevens adopted it. Coaches and players alike praised its performance. And today, Crown Tested "Tackle Twill" is entering the apparel field, in rainwear, sports jackets, work suits, and other utility garments. Even the U. S. Army is

†T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Wm. Skinner & Son
using it in uniforms for parachute troops.

Skinner's tell us that "Tackle Twill" wouldn't have been possible without Crown Tenasco, our high-strength rayon yarn. The fabric, they say, owes much of its toughness and durability, as well as its smooth hard-to-grip surface, to this yarn.

THIS IS TYPICAL. In some cases Crown Tenasco has made possible the creation of entirely new fabrics, and in others, it has greatly enhanced the quality of existing fabrics.

Have you investigated what you can do with Crown Tenasco? Its added strength may be just what you need to convert a textile idea into a practical, profit-making fabric. Or it may enable you to introduce new sales-winning values into a fabric that you are now making. Write today for complete information.

Lustre Fibres, Ltd., 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Selling Agents for

**AMERICAN VISCOSE
CORPORATION**

World's Largest Producer of Rayon Yarn

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Copy, 1942—American Viscose Corp.



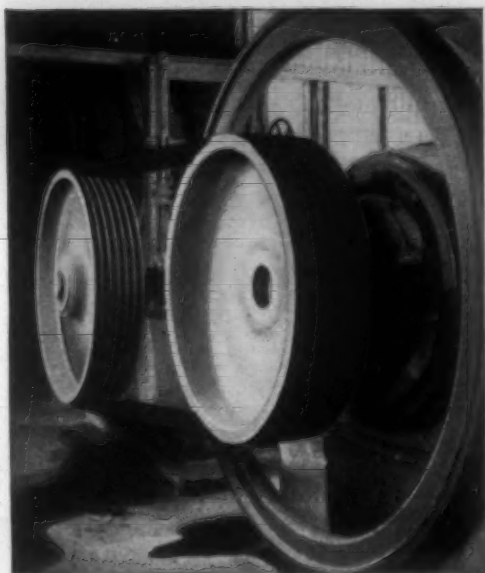
Sales Offices: New York, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.

Plants at: Marcus Hook, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Lewistown, Pa.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Nitro, W. Va.; Meadville, Pa.; Front Royal, Va.

**You Couldn't Have 8 Better Reasons
to use**

Condor WHIPCORD V-BELTS

**than these 8 Points
of Balance...**



1. **Wide margin of strength**—to take care of starting, peak or shock loads—obtained through endless "Whipcord" construction.
2. **Low ultimate stretch.** We know of no other construction which approaches Condor's extreme lack of stretch. That accounts for their long life in service.
3. **Uniform Flexibility**—to withstand constant flexing over pulleys.
4. **Maximum resistance** to structural breakdown and weather conditions—the natural result of the Condor design, construction and vulcanizing; destructive internal heat dissipated.
5. **Smooth running.** Condor V-Belts are vulcanized in steel molds to insure exact and uniform cross sections and unvarying lengths:
6. **Maximum traction**—due to accurate shaping, friction finish and lateral compressibility under the wedging effect of the grooves.
7. **High resistance to side wear**—due to special close woven but flexible cover fabric.
8. **Correct lateral reinforcement**—to combine strength and maintenance of shape, regardless of constant and rapid flexing.

These are the points which explain the many records of long and economical service. Use Condor Whipcord V-Belts for service, saving, and satisfaction.

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PRODUCTS

Compensated Belt	Sand Blast Hose
Conveyor and	Suction Hose
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V-Belt	Molded Rubber Goods
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Air Hose	Chute Lining
Acid Hose	Laundry Lining
Fire Hose	Industrial Brake Blocks
Oil & Gasoline Hose	and Lining
Steam Hose	
Contractors Hose	Abrasive Wheels
Hydraulic Hose	Bowling Balls



THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION
OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.



The Textile Industry In This War Economy*

By A. W. Zelomek, Economist**

THE textile industries cannot afford to look upon the war merely as a violent upheaval that already has had equally violent effects on their own position. They cannot afford to assume that they have only to live through the next year or two, and that normal conditions will then return. What it is absolutely vital for them to do is to discard all old ideas of normal business and concentrate their attention on change. Their greatest danger is in confusing the temporary changes that war produces with the basic changes that are merely exaggerated and speeded up by war.

In choosing a central theme about which to build a discussion of textile economics it has seemed to me that it must emphasize this quality of change—economic, political, and social—in the present day world. Change always means disturbance, and the human quality of wishful thinking usually encourages us to believe that change is only temporary, that there will soon be a return to conditions with which we are familiar. In yielding to this we fail to adjust ourselves while there is still time for adjustment, and the shock is all the greater when it is finally forced on us. How many of the business failures, I wonder, could be traced to this type of unrealistic thinking?

No doubt many of you have been as impressed as I have been with the complexity of the present situation. In preparing to speak to you I found it unusually difficult to pick a starting point or to decide what topics must be left out. Should the textile industries concern themselves mainly with the direct effects of war on their immediate position, or with the changes that it is causing in the broad economic background? Can they afford to neglect for the moment all consideration of post-war readjustments and of the social and economic future of the world beyond the next few years? I could easily go on asking questions of this sort that none of us could answer in the limited time at my disposal, if indeed we could answer them at all.

I believe we will understand each other better if I make

a brief statement of my conclusions now as I go along, and discuss each one immediately. Logically, perhaps, my conclusions should come at the end of my talk rather than being scattered through it. But I have had the experience, in listening to the arguments of other speakers, of feeling cheated in not being able to tell exactly what they were getting at until they were all through.

General Industrial and Economic Developments

Modern war is fought mainly by heavy industry—ship-building, steel, aircraft, ordnance. Intensive preparations in Germany since 1933 gave the German forces a head start in equipment which it still retains.

However, in appraising the eventual outcome of the war there has been a tendency to misinterpret this fact; many have lost sight of the length and intensive character of these preparations and have grossly over-estimated Germany's potential for sustained war-making. The war-making potential of the United States alone, and especially of the United States and the United Kingdom combined, is far greater. The main uncertainties of the moment, therefore, hinge upon the distinction between "potential" and "actual."

The main war issue of 1941 is whether Great Britain can hold on while the United States potential is translated into actuality. The opinion of such an eminent pessimist as Colonel Lindbergh to the contrary notwithstanding, I have no doubt whatsoever that the resources and industrial potential of the United States will accomplish the result to which we have now committed ourselves.

It would be a mistake, however, to believe that this can be accomplished with business as usual being carried on at the same time. This is a misconception that has fairly well evaporated in the past few weeks. The dominant economic development in 1941 will be the completion of a transition to a full defense basis. The amount of manufactured products available for normal civilian use will probably exceed that of last year; but on a monthly basis the peak has already been seen. With the

*Talk delivered at meeting of American Association of Textile Technologists, April 2nd.

**International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and Fairchild Publications.

defense effort continuing into 1942, by which time it should be on a mass-production basis, the supply of manufactured goods available for normal use will probably show a decline.

Economic Background Inflationary

By this same reasoning, the economic background has become inflationary for the first time since the war began. For the first time we are near the point where sacrifices will be required. These sacrifices may be expressed in terms of higher taxes and loans to the Government on the part of the consuming public, but they will be more truly measured in terms of the amount of consumers goods that will have to be foregone in order that defense production can forge ahead.

I would not attempt to persuade you that our choice is between *butter* and guns. But I should like to impress upon you as forcefully as possible that we have now committed ourselves in favor of guns in place of refrigerators, automobiles, aluminum pots and pans, and other consumers' durable goods to whatever extent may be necessary. This year is the year in which we shall begin to make this commitment good.

Extension of Government Controls

One of two things will happen. Either the Government will find some way of preventing this unbalance in demand and supply from causing uncontrolled price inflation or it will not. If it does not, of course, we will be adding to our post war-headaches and inviting a condition that will interfere seriously with our defense effort, impose inequitable burdens on the various classes making up our population, and generate labor unrest. I believe I am safe in assuming that all of you, and especially those of you who remember the inflation of the last war, hope that means will be found to prevent uncontrolled inflation this time.

However, price inflation is not a minor complaint, but a manifestation of serious economic strain. Its preventative, therefore, is likely also to be relatively unpalatable even though preferable to the disease itself. To mitigate the workings of economic forces—particularly those of supply and demand, which the older economists regarded almost as natural laws—will require powerful and centralized controls of the sort usually associated with a comprehensively planned economy.

Inflation preventatives can take various forms, of which the following are the most important:

1. *Voluntary Co-operation:* The Government can appeal to the various sections of industry to co-operate in preventing unjustified price increases, leaving the definition of the word "unjustified" to general goodwill and trade practice. Without in any way expressing criticism of the morals and good sense of industry in general, let me point out that voluntary methods of price control provide no penalties for exceptional cases and are obviously too weak to be effective in any but the early stage of the national effort. This stage has now passed.

2. *Taxes:* In order that excess purchasing power be drained off by taxes it would be necessary, as soon as industrial production reaches full capacity, that the tax total practically balance the deficit. An attempt to raise tax rates to any such level would meet obstacles both

technical and practical. It would be most difficult to work out quickly such a drastic revision in tax rates and at the same time be reasonably certain that the principle of taxing according to the ability to pay was being observed. And it would be particularly difficult to convince legislators and the public that, after all these years of continued deficits, it had now become suddenly essential that the budget be brought more nearly into balance.

3. *Borrowing:* The Government philosophy of borrowing is now undergoing a complete reversal. Before, the fact that loans made to the Government by banks had the effect of increasing credit available was the very basis of all theories of "recovery through spending." Now, in order to prevent purchasing power from running way ahead of the available supply of manufactured goods, the Government is making ready to sell non-transferable bonds direct to the consumer. The program will be underway soon, and it is my opinion that it will be successful enough—along with other factors—to prevent any very serious price inflation from developing during most of 1941. Beyond that, however, I have my doubts.

4. *Priorities:* The system of priority controls helps to prevent price inflation by guiding available supplies firmly to the point at which they are most needed, and by preventing competitive bidding. However, priorities have a local rather than a general effect, and can hardly be used as a deliberate means of controlling the general price level.

5. *Subsidies for Marginal Production:* In the first world war the Government made the mistake of calling forth marginal production by means of general price increases. This time the tendency seems to be to subsidize marginal production if it is essential to the defense effort.

6. *Price Fixing, Special Cases:* So far direct price fixing has been resorted to only in special cases. Such a device probably will become less effective at the same time that it becomes more necessary.

7. *Price Fixing, General:* It is Mr. Baruch's realistic proposal that a ceiling be established over the general price level. I will not discuss in detail the strong points in the argument in support of this proposal, since I have no doubt that you are already familiar with them. I will point out, however, that a ceiling over the general price level can hardly be set unless labor is included among the commodities for which the price is fixed. While I believe we may eventually come to this, it seems to me that it will be later, after inflationary tendencies have become much more disturbing, rather than now. Labor policies involve social and political questions as well as economic ones, and the Administration still seems to be feeling its way in this field.

A Boom in Consumption Developing

In discussing the economic outlook with an executive of one of the concerns may organization advises, the following question was raised:

"With taxes rising and labor demands increasing it does not appear that business will get rich from the war or that there would be an exaggerated boom in the stock market. And with the supply of many agricultural com-

(Continued on Page 56)

Scientific Attitude—From The Raw Material To The Ultimate Consumer

By Joseph Givner*

Mr. Givner, in his talk before the American Association of Textile Technologists on April 2nd, brought out some very pertinent points that the textile industry, particularly that part of it that makes goods for apparel consumption, might well consider. In advocating greater standardization of products, he said, "Shall we make more and more new fabrics unlike the old so that more and more laboratories are needed to find out what one is buying and what the fabric will do? It is like politicians setting more and more laws so that more and more lawyers are needed to know what one can do."

Prologue:

WHEN professional buyers who represent the tastes and wants of the consumers—are confused in the whole field of rayon fabrics—when they can't tell an acetate from a viscose—when they don't know the why of an acetate as against any other synthetic, nor how it will tailor or sew—nor how it will launder or wash or wear, then Mr. and Mrs. Technician—haven't we reached the point in our development when we must review our work?

Shouldn't we select the simplest, most wanted yarns or combination of yarns and set up some basic fabrics, make them standards which will only change by definite improvements but basically remain the same for many years? And shouldn't we make no changes in these basic fabrics unless we can prove better consumer satisfaction? And shouldn't we make it possible for the customer to know through *her own* experience that the new development on the basic fabric is an improvement because *she* has had experience on the older basic fabric?

Shall we make more and more new fabrics unlike the old so that more and more laboratories are needed to find out what one is buying and what the fabric will do? It is like politicians setting more and more laws so that more and more lawyers are needed to know what one can do. Or, shall we begin to standardize for the benefit of the consumer who will again—like her grandmother—know

her fabrics by feel, by sight, or even by taste as did grandma when she put linen to her tongue? Shouldn't the consumer when being advertised to, be able to read about the fabric and identify it from its description as something she has known for some time and has grown to like or even dislike and not be left in a cloud of mystery?

My paper was prepared with the above prologue in mind. What attitude should we, as technicians, assume towards the ultimate consumer?—and for discussion this paper is called "Scientific Attitude—From the Raw Material to the Ultimate Consumer."

1. Those who teach.
2. Those who are in pure research.
3. Those who render a public service and are well compensated for it.

It is to the latter group—you technicians—to whom I direct my talk.

That group of scientists—called technicians—who render a public service with the practical and fruitful results of their work—should possess an attitude—that the ultimate consumer is the first they want to serve and to satisfy. All others in the line of production and distribution will automatically follow in line. They *must* to exist—because the customer comes first and it is to her pocket-book and satisfaction that we must all serve.

There are five approaches to this scientific attitude:

1. There should be a desire to have knowledge of the customers' wants and needs.
2. There should be a desire to develop some basic fabrics in great quantities and made easily available.
3. There should be a desire to get these products to her at the lowest possible cost.
4. There should be a desire to devote more of one's time to these basic fabrics in what they will or will not do.
5. There should be a desire to continue to serve the ultimate consumer as just discussed unless *she* demands a change.

Now let's discuss these issues one by one—

*Supervisor of Ready-to-Wear, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

1. There should be a desire to have knowledge of the customers' wants and needs.

Today most of us are getting our knowledge from one's own customers. The yarn man asks the new weaver who asks the converter who asks the jobber who asks the retailer who asks or knows the consumer. Some of us do it periodically and some of us do it only as the occasion arises. However, this knowledge of the wants and needs of the consumer is a continual task.

- What does the consumer think about our fabric?
- Is it in the right price level?
- Is it styled right?
- Is it quality right?
- Does it wash well?
- Does it dryclean?
- Does it shrink?
- Does it tailor well?
- Are its draping qualities acceptable?
- Does the fabric wear long enough?
- Are there too many novelties presented?
- Can the customer distinguish fabrics, old or new?
- What makes the difference in the value of fabrics?

Our industry trade-papers or magazines devote most of their editorials and articles to the improvement of the industry rather than to the improvement on the knowledge of the ultimate consumer. It would pay these trade-papers to increase the proportion of their articles on consumer opinions. One of the best methods of knowing the consumer is through consumer surveys or public-opinion surveys like those of Dr. Gallup or Dr. Robinson. Here is where the automobile industry sets the pace. They are continually making consumer surveys, either from their own organization having such a set-up or by hiring outside consultants.

Importance of Consumer Surveys

General Motors, for example, have their own division and are continually making consumer surveys for the improvement of their products and you may be surprised to know that an important number of improvements were based upon their customers' reactions because most of their surveys were made from their own customer lists. The consumer opinions that General Motors publish, along with the introduction of their new cars, show clearly that the company wants to inform the public what they have done about their recent surveys. One may say that enough people can't be asked to get the real national opinion, or, it would be too costly to do so. But this is incorrect because professionals like Gallup or Robinson show you that the answers to questions become satisfactory after a given number have been asked. They show on a chart that the curve of opinion straightens out and remains unchanged regardless of how many more additional people are questioned. (This shows too why there is a standard taste and mass production possible.)

One may also say "that people don't really know." The automobile producers knew the public weren't engineers nor were they particularly good drivers. Nevertheless,

they get a reaction to their own engineers' work in such surveys. Compare how easy it is to drive and stop a car today as against ten or twenty years ago. Note how much safer, firstly, because of more visibility the new two-part "V" shaped windshield is today as compared with the blind-corner straight front one-piece windshield of years ago. Secondly, how much safer because of the non-shattering glass that is used now.

Continual consumer surveys check these consumer satisfactions or rejections and—improvements are made accordingly. After all, what could the public have contributed to the earlier development of synthetic fabrics? Today they could be given the opportunity that the survey permits. They can express their ideas on washability, color fastness, sewability and a dozen other things. By comparing the questions and answers yearly you can strengthen, change or drop certain developments for the consumer's ultimate satisfaction. We don't have to be concerned as to who first thought of the new development idea, but what we do have to be concerned about is the continual public reaction to it.

Develop Basic Fabrics

2. There should be a desire to develop some basic fabrics in great quantities and made easily available. This means an attitude of wanting mass production; the curtailing of experiments with novelty yarns and fabrics, except that they serve as testers for future demands on basic fabrics as well as a relief to too much sameness for that small percentage of women who want something different, but not the development and producing of novelty yarns and fabrics because one thinks that here lies a source for higher mark-ups or making more money. What really happens in the novelty business is higher mark-ups and corresponding higher mark-downs netting over the years more and more losses. Profits, as experience proves, is made from volume selling items at low mark-ups. You have heard the expressions "Best Sellers"—"Volume Items"—"Leaders"—"Fords." These mean items in the greatest demand and because of that are sold in more places to make it easier for still more people to buy.

Let's turn again to the automobile industry. You know today that the cars produced on the mass production lines must have basic motors and basic chassis. The body lines are fairly well standardized, and the changes that come upon their design are gradual. Novelties, as may be expressed in new type models in motors or body streamlining, or color combinations are introduced and tested in those cars that are not in the volume field. When the consumer's opinion has been checked and found that they want some of these novelties and improvements then they are quickly adopted in the Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth, where the big sales volume and profit lies. Further, since there are more agencies that sell the volume cars than the higher priced car the product becomes more easily available.

Shouldn't we in the fabric field develop some basic fabrics, produce them on a large scale and shouldn't we make them more easily available in more shops throughout the country? And shouldn't we continue our developments for improvement and shouldn't we direct them ultimately for the basic fabrics?

(Continued on Page 53)



Naphtols

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Textile Operating Executives of Georgia Discuss Carding, Spinning

THE Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, composed of the men in charge of actual production in the Georgia mills, held the regular meeting of the organization at the Amory-Auditorium of the Georgia School of Technology on Saturday morning, March 15th, at 9:30 A. M. George E. Glenn, superintendent of the Lindale (Ga.) Division of Pepperell Mfg. Co., was in charge of the meeting in his capacity as general chairman. The practical discussion on carding was led by Julian M. Longley, agent of the American Thread Co., Dalton, Ga., and the discussion on spinning was led by J. Hal Daughdrill, general superintendent of Callaway Mills, with headquarters at LaGrange, Ga.

The speaker for the morning was Hugh M. Comer, vice-president and general manager of the Avondale Mills of Alabama, who told of some of his experiences on a recent trip to the textile plants of South America.

At the meetings of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, the registration cards are placed in a hat and two names are drawn; the winning parties receive a hat. This time the hats were won by Harry J. Horn of the Walton Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga., and W. L. Hudson of the Victor Ring Traveler Co.

During a brief business session, Seth A. T. Newsom, superintendent of Unity Spinning and Oakleaf plants of Callaway Mills, was elected to the executive committee, succeeding Mr. Daughdrill, whose term expired with the meeting. Other officers of the association are: Erwin R. Lehmann of Langdale (Ala.) Division of West Point Mfg. Co., vice general chairman; Robert W. Philip of "Cotton," secretary-treasurer; and members of the executive committee, Julian M. Longley, American Thread Co., Dalton; Henry B. Robinson, Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.; Frank S. Dennis, Sibley Division, Graniteville Co., Augusta; C. A. Townes, Aragon (Ga.) Mills; W. R. Beldon, Clark Thread Co. of Georgia, Clarkdale; and F. B. Watson, Griffin (Ga.) Division of Thomaston Cotton Mills.

Technical Discussion

In a discussion of experience with the automatic lap release on pickers and mechanism for stopping the calender rolls when the picker stops off, reports indicated that both methods of operations are meeting with success in the mills. The loggerhead release is being used by the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta. One mill uses the automatic lap doffer, which removes the lap and then puts the pin back in place on the calender rolls so that the picker is ready to start up again immediately. The

principle of the foregoing apparatus is to prevent the lap from continuing to rotate on the calender rolls when the picker knocks off.

Needle-Point Grinding

W. R. Beldon has found that the plough-grinder is very helpful in putting the card wire in the original condition that it was received from the manufacturer, though he explained that it is used only about every 25,000 running hours in his plant, and that the wire is needle-pointed only about once or twice during the life of the fillet. Reporting men said that they both did and did not notice side-grinding effect from the regular emery.

Increasing Stock in Card and Drawing Cans

The next question asked for experience in putting more stock in card and drawing cans. Members said that this could be done by inserting a tube of smaller diameter in the coiler tube; by compressing the springs on the calender rolls at cards; by using a redesigned coiler tube gear; and by reversing the direction of the can. One man told of using a 12-inch can on a 10-inch coiler (turn table), but added that his mill does not use this now because when the can becomes full the layers of stock on top are damaged. No difference in yarn strength or evenness was noticed with the foregoing methods.

Plugging Card Trumpets

Several men reported the practice of plugging the card trumpets and then reboring them, and others said that they purchased new ones. Both cast iron plugs and bronze plugs are used for the plugging. It was brought out that if the trumpet has a bit of it toward the end left straight (not tapered) it will be helpful in the running of the work.

Pieces At Back Of Long Draft Frames

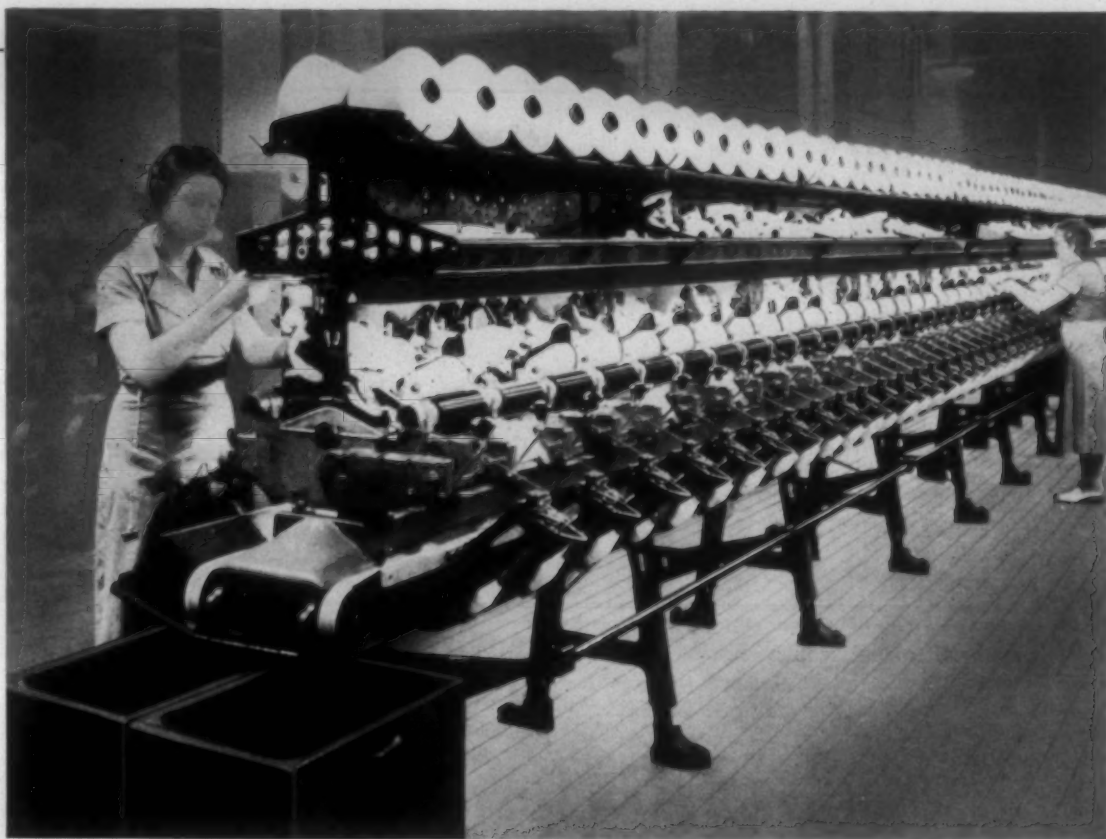
Some of the men creeling at random do not rework their pieces from the back of long draft frames, but simply put the pieces on top of a new can of drawing, but those creeling solid send the pieces back through the finisher drawing. One mill creels, runs the splice over through the roving bobbin, and then doffs, thereby eliminating all piecing.

Covered Top Rolls On 5½-Inch Flutes

In a discussion concerning the practicability of putting

(Continued on Page 54)

The Streamlined Outside Reflects a Simplified Inside



Many mills consider the Roto-Coner* to be the *most modern piece of equipment* among all the machines they are operating.

The Roto-Coner* *looks* modern, to begin with. And its streamlined design *means*: more convenience for the operator, fewer places for lint to accumulate, and ease of cleaning.

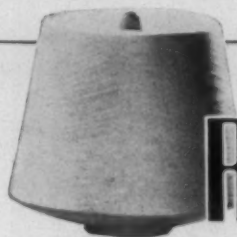
Internally, the Roto-Coner* is just as modern. The small number of parts means trouble-free operation and less main-

tenance and repair cost. Despite the higher winding speeds, there are no fast-moving parts to be greased and cleaned — and oiling is almost entirely automatic.

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New Machinery, Research, Discussed At Piedmont Meeting

THE regular spring meeting of the Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association was held in Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, April 12th, in the Wm. R. Barringer Hotel. The Division Chairman, Mr. B. M. Bowen, superintendent of the Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., presided.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows:

Chairman Bowen: The meeting will please come to order.

I am sorry we have not a larger crowd here this morning. I do not know what the reason is; the only one I can think of is that so many went to the show and felt they could not make another trip. We will carry out the discussion as planned, and that is what was seen at the show. Some of you tell us what interested you most or impressed you most there.

B. Ellis Royal, Associate Editor, Textile Bulletin Charlotte: I saw something that impressed me; that was a Model E loom running 204 picks a minute and running smoothly. I did not know they were supposed to run that fast.

Wm. P. Cargill, Gen. Supt., Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.: I have some running 192 picks and I think they are running pretty fast.

Question: What kind of goods was being made on that loom?

Mr. Royal: Light—very light.

Chairman: It was two-harness, wasn't it?

Mr. Royal: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Does anyone have a Model E loom on two-harness running on heavy goods?

David Clark, Editor, Textile Bulletin, Charlotte: Didn't the old Hopedale looms run that fast?

A Member: I know some ran pretty fast. I don't know the exact speed.

Mr. Clark: What did they do to that loom to get the speed?

Mr. Royal: I don't know.

Mr. Cargill: It is a heavier built loom.

F. A. Decker, Vice-Pres., Textile Specialty Co., Charlotte: A lot of them told me the X-D was making 225.

Chairman Bowen: You can take a loom or anything else in a place like that and make it do a lot that you can not make a roomful do.

Mr. Clark: Have any of the X-D's been put in the mills?

A Member: Yes, I know where they have some. We had a loomfixer leave us, and he went there and helped put them in.

Mr. Cargill: We have had some E-Models that went 192 picks; we did not get them any faster than that.

Chairman: Are you running them that speed now?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Two, three and four-harness?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, sir.

Chairman: What width of cloth?

Mr. Cargill: 2.20 back down to 1.75.

Chairman Bowen: Do you think you get less seconds and about as many picks if you run them at, say, 184?

Mr. Cargill: I really do not know. It may be that over a period of months or a year, perhaps, you would get less seconds on a lower speed and less breakage, less shuttle breakage. We have been running now on 192 picks from 1.75-yard goods up to 2.20; most of it 2.20, some 1.75, and some 2-yard. We did make some Government drills down there, three-harness.

Chairman: That is white work?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Do you run the same on colored work?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, sir, we run the same on everything. I have one-process drawing, positive-draft drawing, with 16 ends up on the drawing. In other words, you make a lap as you would for a comber.

Chairman Bowen: That is controlled draft?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, sir, positive-type draft.

Chairman: Do you think you could do that with the old type of draft?

Mr. Cargill: I don't know; I never tried it. We equipped our No. 2 plant with this controlled equipment all the way through; we put in brand-new spinning and drawing. That is the plant I am talking about.

Mr. Royal: I wonder if anyone has put in the mill any of the double-silver drawing? They had it at the show.

Chairman: I never saw it anywhere except in Greenville. That was new to me.

(Continued on Page 46)

TO LIGHT UP - PAINT UP!



BEFORE: Napper room of North Star Woolen Mills, Minneapolis, Minn. Acid fumes had darkened ceiling, reducing light reflection.



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Make your plant a better workshop with a coat of Save-Lite! Its covering power makes it highly economical. Get the facts, mail coupon today to Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Save-Lite purchase includes service by representatives with years of experience in the painting needs of plants, textile mills, shops. Free Save-Lite service includes special tests and surveys of plant and mill village requirements.

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 Please send information on better illumination with white paint and the facts on Save-Lite White.

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Counting and Computing Devices

By Edwin Howard

IN recent years, requirements of the textile industry have been such as to call for most exacting control over all manufacturing processes to arrive at production and cost figures.

Counting devices enable the management to check the efficiency of production equipment and keep it operating at top levels. Experience throughout the textile industry shows how often it pays dividends to let workers see that they are getting credit for the exact amount of work they do, as recorded by counting devices, hourly, daily, or weekly. Counters give personnel a chance to prove their ability and capacity to do better work and more of it, and the installation of these devices proves the good faith and fair-mindedness of management, providing an equitable pay basis for work schedules, incentive systems of wage payment, and sound selection for promotion.

Give each worker in the plant or office an accurate means of recording every stroke of the day's work, and you will give them a new incentive to keep their production records up. Also, a new interest in friendly competition between the members of different shifts. Such records will enable the management to determine employee fitness more accurately, to smooth out production and traffic schedules, to keep equipment producing according to a fairly determined potential.

Reading counters for production at frequent intervals, locates lagging machines, from whatever cause, thus calling attention to the need of immediate service.

Counters are agents quietly detecting operating conditions of machines, as well as the efficiency of operatives. Counters can do a lot of figuring; they can supply production details for machines in the plant, the number of stops, starts, or pieces produced. They can give figures that are important factors in economy and efficiency programs. They can eliminate over-runs, or short runs, and in some cases actually help to increase sales. Accurate figures supplied by Veeder-Root devices plainly point out where and how to promote efficiency in scheduling and cost control, anticipate maintenance needs and foreclose needless waste, and they give you, too, a means of fairly rating the individual aptitude to employees and establishing wage incentives.

The question is sometimes asked as to the life of pick counters, and the answer is just as definite, and no more so, than if applied to any machine in a textile plant. Even with normally good care and upkeep, the feature of obsolescence, to a considerable extent, governs the degree of profitable use of pick counters, and marked improvements in design and manufacture of pick counters have replaced many former installations, though mechanically, the discarded counters might have given satisfactory oper-

ating service some years longer, yet not as profitably because of obsolescence. The quality of material, workmanship, and finish that goes into the component parts of counters are an index to quality and wearability.

Fifty years of Veeder-Root's engineering and research work are behind the present highly developed long list of counting devices now so widely used, and which, from small beginnings has developed into their present volume of counter manufacturing, being today the world's largest manufacturer of counting and computing devices to count "everything on earth."

One of the company's more recent forward steps is the design and manufacture of the now well known 2-3 type pick counter and hank counter, which insures against the obsolescence of a two-shift counter, should need arise for a three-shift operation, and by the simple method of adding to the present two-shift counter a third-shift unit, by the simple use of only three screws, and this without sacrificing any part of the two-shift counter investment. This conversion is common to both the pick and hank counter of the 2-3 type.

Another of more recent developments is the cut meter for predetermined doffing of looms, automatically measuring yardage and stopping the loom at any predetermined figure. This enables the mill to sell goods in guaranteed lengths without the use of cut marks, or other troublesome methods, and results in reducing short lengths and seconds, and in saving in labor and material.

In connection with this article, a brief history of the company may prove interesting.

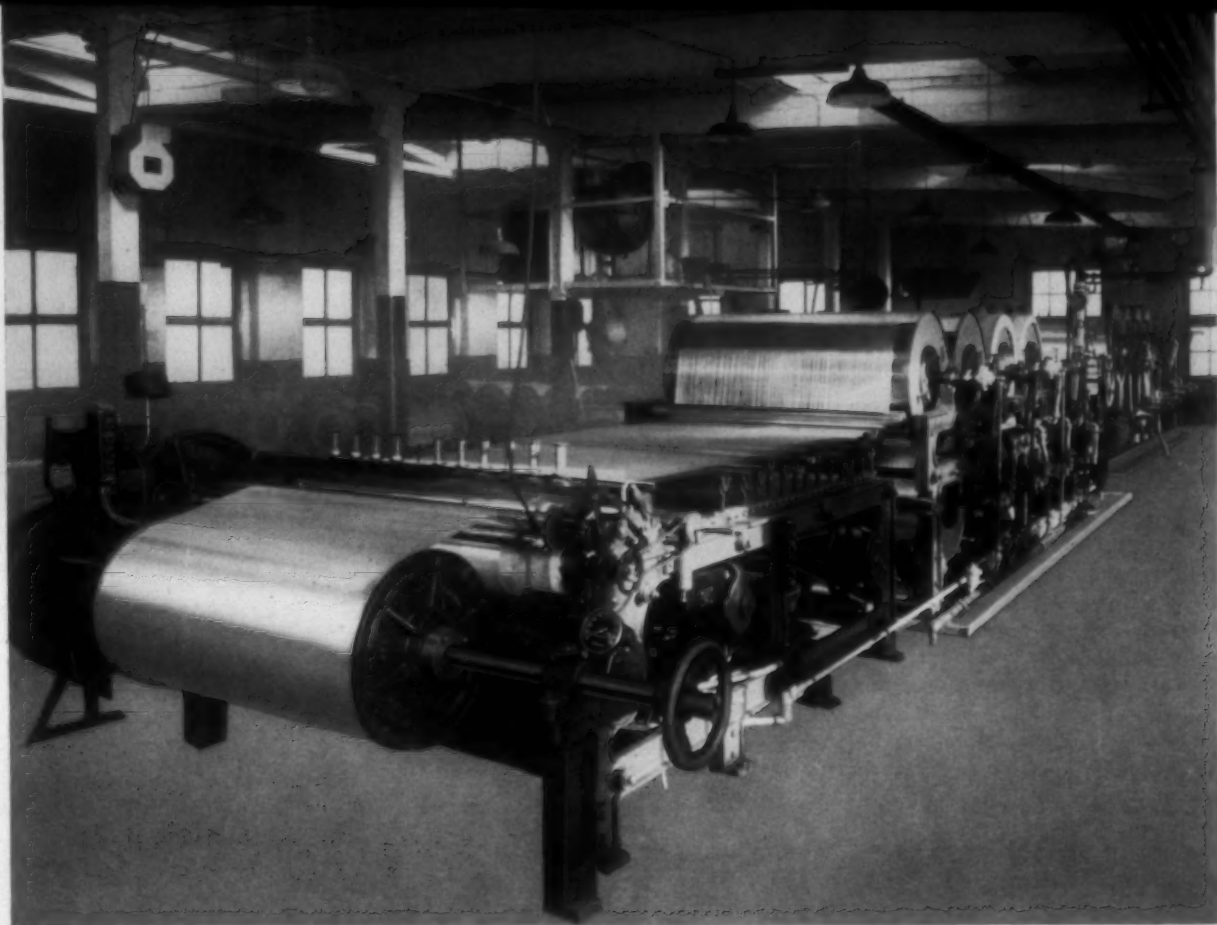
Veeder-Root Incorporated was organized in May, 1928, consolidating two old-line Connecticut firms, the Veeder Mfg. Co., and the Root Co. The Veeder Mfg. Co. began making cyclometers in Hartford in 1895, and the Root Co. began making small hinges in Bristol about 1866, and assumed the manufacture of counting devices in 1890. These two companies operated in their respective fields over a long period of years, gradually expanding their capacities, made necessary by increased demand for counting devices of constantly improved design, and for ever-increasing uses.

Veeder-Root's expansion over the years has been consistently steady, and in normal times the company employs, at their Hartford and Bristol plants, from 1600 to 1700 people.

The Hartford plant at the present time has 171,000 square feet of floor space, and the Bristol plant about 61,000 square feet of floor space.

The main offices of the company are at Hartford,

(Continued on Page 52)



NEW COCKER SEVEN CYLINDER HIGH SPEED RAYON SLASHER

In designing and building our new Seven Cylinder High Speed Slasher which we are illustrating we have tried to build a machine that would assure the greatest efficiency in operation running at high speeds and give the manufacturer the highest quality warps at all times.

JUST A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL FEATURES ARE LISTED BELOW

Large all Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Size Box.

All Stainless Steel Cylinders with Rotary Packless Joints (Cylinders either 23" or 30" diameter).

Graduated Drive permitting of going from High Speed to crawl speed without overrun of beams and from crawl speed to high speed without strain or jerk on the yarn.

Patented Automatic Friction Control permitting operations at high speeds without heating of friction.

Finger tip control of tension on yarn.

Push Button Control.

Syphon Condensate Removal with individual trap on each cylinder.

All moving parts fully ball bearing.

Heavy machined cast iron frame eliminating vibration at high speed.

Instant speed changes to 90 yards per minute.

Counter clocks measuring yarn as it enters Size Box and as it is taken up on loom beam permitting instant calculating of stretch.

Complete with Cut Marker, Cut Marker Indicator, Speed Tachometer, Combs and Comb Adjustments, Motor and Steam Fittings.

A complete Machine for making quality warps efficiently and economically.

Write or wire us for further details.

Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.

Builders of Complete Warp Preparation Equipment for Cotton, Rayon and Spun Rayon Yarns

Gastonia, North Carolina

Plans Near Completion for A. C. M. A. Convention

Charlotte, N. C.—Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, chief of the Quartermaster Corps in Washington, has been announced as one of the principal speakers for the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to be held at the Bon Air Hotel in Augusta, Ga., April 24th, 25th and 26th.

Other speakers will include Dr. E. A. Kincaid, economic advisor for the Federal Reserve Board at Richmond, and Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer, said that much interest attaches to the annual address of President Fred W. Symmes, of Greenville, S. C. Plans are being completed for another speaker, whose name will be announced later.

W. N. Banks, of Grantville, Ga., who is likely to be the next president of the association, is chairman of the resolutions committee. Features of the convention will include an evening promotion and style program by the Cotton-Textile Institute on the 24th, the annual banquet the evening of the 25th, and a golf tournament with J. D. Sandridge in charge.

More than 600 reservations have been made and others are expected. The theme of the convention will be the cotton textile industry in defense and in preparation for post-war progress.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. Absorbs Southern Shuttles

Greenville, S. C.—Southern Shuttles, Inc., of Greenville, has been absorbed by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., of Greenville and Philadelphia, by action taken at a meeting of Southern Shuttles stockholders, officials announce.

"The Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., which had been the sole owner of all outstanding stock, deemed it advisable to consolidate Southern Shuttles with their concern on the same principle as pursued with the former Atlanta Harness & Reed Co., of Atlanta, Ga.," an official statement said.

Southern Shuttles will operate under the new name of Southern Shuttles Division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. and under the same management as heretofore, with John J. Kaufmann, Jr., as Southern manager and Louis P. Batson as director of sales.

The Steel Heddle concern is now building a shuttle block mill near Greenville.

Pacific Mills Gets \$300,000 Tax Rebate

Washington, D. C.—An over-assessment of income and profit taxes in favor of the Pacific Mills for 1938 in the amount of \$300,000, has been determined by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, and the entire amount refunded.

The certificate of over-assessment, the Bureau states, "was issued pursuant to directions contained in a letter from the Department of Justice dated Sept. 4, 1940.

Under those directions payment of the sum mentioned herein is made in full settlement of all issues involved in the cases of Pacific Mills vs. Nichols and Pacific Mills vs. United States, now pending in the U. S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts and the U. S. Court of Claims, respectively, and dismissal of said suits with prejudice is to be entered."

Arnold, Hoffman Acquires Providence Drysalters Div. From Hercules Powder Co.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., has purchased from the Hercules Powder Co. its Providence Drysalters Division at East Greenwich, R. I., which will be consolidated with its manufacturing facilities at Dighton, Mass.

Providence Drysalters Division produces such products as concantal, mellol, soluble pine oils and various rayon oils.

Walter R. Bunce, formerly with Hercules, is now with Arnold, Hoffman.

Georgia Gets Strike Law

Atlanta, Ga.—A bill requiring employees to give employers 30 days' notice before calling a strike has been signed by Gov. Eugene Talmadge.

He vetoed the Edwards Labor Bill prohibiting closed shop activities on defense jobs because, he said, "a State law cannot control contracts on Federal projects."

Mills Furnish Livelihood for 500,000 in S. C.

Cotton mill payrolls in South Carolina furnish a livelihood directly or indirectly for from 300,000 to 500,000 people, says the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The estimated population of mill villages is over 190,000, and the mills are the best customers of the South Carolina farmers.

The textile plants pay over 20 per cent of the property taxes, buy a large percentage of the power generated in the State and are important customers of the railroads, wholesalers and retail establishments, and of the professional people of the State.

The product of South Carolina mills was worth \$239,842,159 in 1939, according to the State Department of Labor.

Each citizen's share of the total cotton mill payrolls in South Carolina in 1939 was \$37.37 per annum.

Testimonial Dinner To Ralph Hart

Friends of Ralph Hart, president of Hart Products Corp., New York City, gave him a surprise testimonial dinner at the St. Moritz Hotel on Sunday, March 23rd. The event was unusual in that there was no specific date, anniversary or "what-have-you" to celebrate. It was a spontaneous gathering of all friends of Mr. Hart as a tribute to a "genial host, good friend and all round regular guy." Among the more than 100 guests present were many prominent in the textile industry.



COME ON, MISTER!—

**LET'S SWING
INTO SUMMER!**



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WHAT I'M DOING
WITH
DAYCO ROLL COVERINGS**

SWING INTO SUMMER...The Easy Way...with **Daycos**

Everywhere, textile mill men are preparing *now* to swing into summer—the easy way—with Dayco Tempered Roll Coverings. Textile mill men know that year-round Daycos are unaffected by summer heat. They know that Daycos' unvarying properties reduce "down time," decrease maintenance cost and step up efficiency.


This summer, more than ever before, you'll want maximum production of high standard, uniform yarn at lower-cost-per-month-of-use. You'll get it, too, with Daycos, because they won't flatten, distort or groove. Daycos reduce ends down and lapping up to the very minimum. In short, Daycos have been tested and proved by the

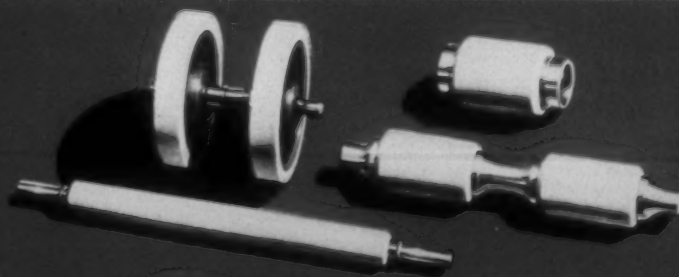
nation's leading textile mills to be the one standard of efficiency by which all others must be judged.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.
TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION, Dayton, Ohio
*The Originators and Pioneers of
Dayco Tempered Roll Coverings*

GREENVILLE SALES OFFICE
Woodside Building . . . Greenville, S. C.

**HERE'S WHY—
DAYCO TEMPERED ROLL COVERINGS
ARE THE No. 1 CHOICE OF AMERICA'S
TOP-FLIGHT TEXTILE MILLS**

- 
1. Improved drafting.
 2. No grooving—less ends down.
 3. Unaffected by temperature changes.
 4. Lower net roll costs.
 5. Long service life.
 6. Easy to apply.
 7. Proper cushioning.
 8. Not affected by hard ends.
 9. Static free.
 10. Oil resisting.
 11. One piece tubular construction.
 12. Produce more uniform yarn.



Dayton
Thorobred TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Dayco TEMPERED ROLL COVERINGS—LOOM SUPPLIES

MADE BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF V-BELTS

Cotton Queen for Gastonia Festival

Miss Catherine Gray, pictured below, being well supported by the two stalwart gentlemen, will reign as Queen of Cotton during the Fourth Annual Grand Cotton Festival, to be staged by the Gastonia (N. C.) Junior Chamber of Commerce in Gastonia from June 8th through



June 14th. On the left of Miss Gray is Harold Mercer, general manager, Firestone Mills, Inc., in Gastonia. Mr. Mercer served as King of the Royal Kingdom of Cotton in last year's event and is offering moral support to this year's royalty. On Miss Gray's right is J. Mack Holland, Jr., general chairman of the Festival. On June 10th, Governor J. M. Broughton will officiate at an impressive Coronation Ceremony when Miss Gray will be crowned Queen and Joe W. Lineberger, of Belmont, N. C., will be crowned King of Cotton.

Greenville Spinners Fined for Wage Violations

Greenville, N. C.—Judge I. M. Meekins fined Greenville Spinners, Inc., a total of \$5,025 in Federal Court at Wilson, N. C., April 14th, after the firm had been found guilty by a jury in Washington, N. C., Federal Court on April 2nd of violations of the Federal wage-hour law.

It was the first wage-hour case in the State to go to a jury and have such a verdict returned, court officials said here.

The indictment charged wage-hour violations in 31 different counts against the Greenville firm, and Judge Meekins fined the firm \$1,000 on each of the first five counts

and \$1 on each of the counts from 6 to 31, inclusive.

The charges included falsification of records, failure to pay the minimum wage as provided, failure to pay the overtime wage provided, and shipment in commerce of goods manufactured in violation of the act.

The main legal question involved was whether a corporation can be held criminally responsible for the acts of its supervisory employees without direct evidence of authorization or instruction to such employee to commit such act or acts or without an officer or director of the corporation being directly implicated in violations of the provisions of a penal statute or without knowledge thereof.

From the verdict and the judgment in this case, it is indicated that a corporation can be held criminally responsible upon evidence from which the jury can infer knowledge or acquiescence in violations of an act or from which the jury can infer a careless disregard of the provisions of the act. Evidence had been offered by the government in the case, when it was tried at Washington, tending to prove widespread and long-continued violations on the part of the defendant extending from some date before the date of the first investigation of the Federal government, which was concluded on June 8, 1940, and definitely thereafter, to and including the second investigation by the Federal government, which was concluded October 21st of the same year.

George A. Sloan To Address American Cotton Manufacturers

Charlotte, N. C.—W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, announced that George A. Sloan, of New York, would speak at the organization's annual convention in Augusta, Ga., April 24th, 25 and 26th. Mr. Sloan is a former president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and is well known in the Southern textile industry.

Coming Textile Events

APRIL 19

Northern N. C.-Va. Division, Southern Textile Association, Reidsville, N. C., 10 A. M.

APRIL 18-19

Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Admiral Semmes, Mobile, Ala.

APRIL 24

N. C. State College Textile School's 14th Annual Style Show, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, 45th Annual Convention, Bon-Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

APRIL 26

Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, Spring Meeting, N. C. State College Textile School.

MAY 16-24

National Cotton Week.

MAY 22-23

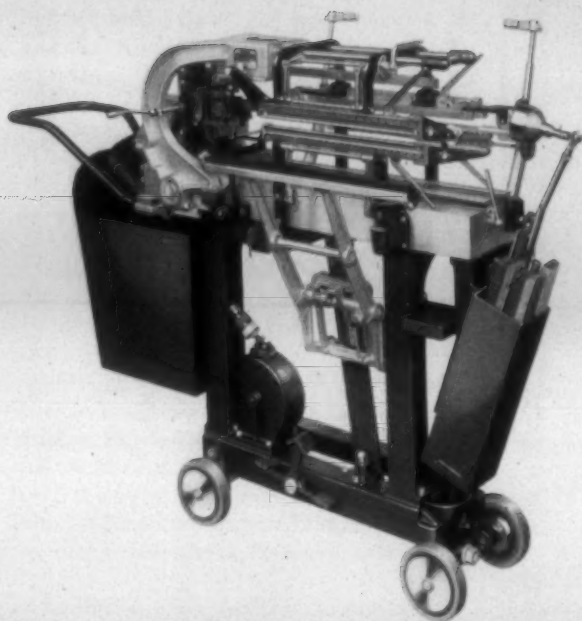
Chattanooga Yarn Men's Association, Annual Two-Day Outing and Golf Tournament, Lookout Mountain Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.

JUNE 7-8

Third Annual Textile Golf Tournament, Carolina Golf Club, Charlotte, N. C.

JUNE 13-14

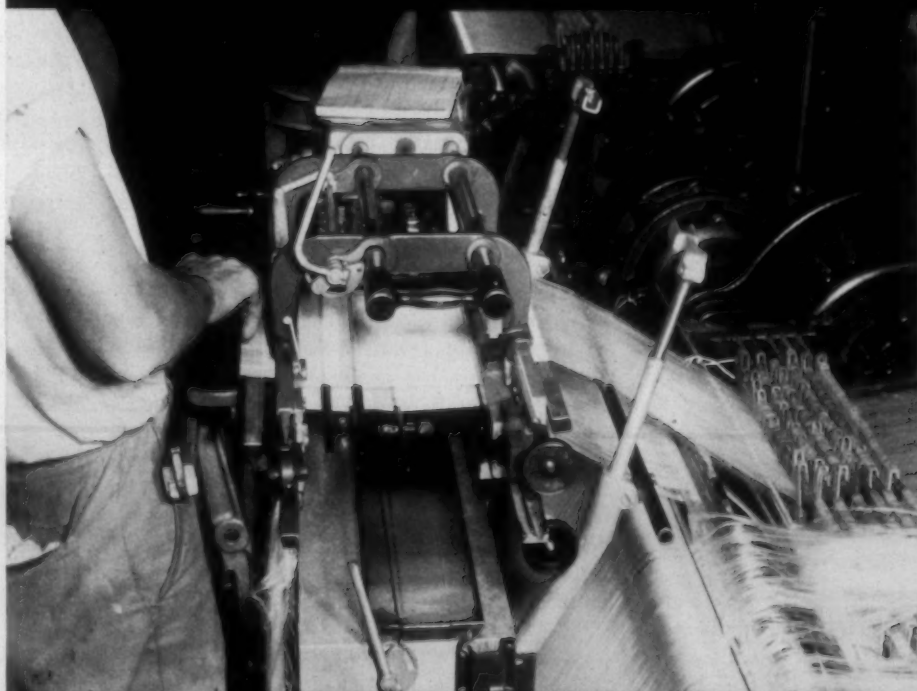
Southern Textile Association, Annual Convention, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.



For
COTTON
RAYON
or
WOOL

QUICKER WARP REPLENISHMENT

With Barber-Colman PORTABLE Warp Tying Machines



This machine works directly in back of the loom and is easily and quickly portable from one loom to another. Works in alleys as narrow as 12". Ties-in ends uniformly, accurately, and quickly. Makes straighter warps and reduces warp replenishment time to a minimum.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. • GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. • MANCHESTER, ENGLAND • MUNICH, GERMANY

Mill News

GREENSBORO, GA.—The Mary Leila Cotton Mills have made a donation of \$1,000 for a Greene county hospital.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA.—The Hawkinsville Cotton Mills recently completed the installation of a bleaching department.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—Recently incorporated is the Pioneer Weavers, Inc., to manufacture and sell all kinds of materials. Authorized capital stock \$100,000, subscribed stock \$60, by Fred H. Morris, G. S. Coltrane and H. G. Justice, all of Kernersville.

SHELBY, N. C.—Fire destroyed the engine house and threatened the main building at the Buffalo Cotton Mill, near here, April 3rd. The damage was estimated at \$2,500, including that caused when wooden parts of the main building caught fire but were extinguished.

HOPE MILLS, N. C.—The Rockfish Mills, Inc., have submitted for the approval of the N. C. Division of Standards and Inspections proposed plans for new set-ups in both Cumberland and No. 4 Mills. The new rooms and fixtures will be a great improvement over existing conditions.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—Providing approximately 10,000 additional square feet of floor space, work has been completed on the construction of an addition to the Gloria Rayon Mill, local unit of the Burlington Mills Corp. The addition provides ample space for the rearranging of machinery, contain offices, dressing rooms and additional storage space.

HICKORY, N. C.—A second story, about 40 by 80 feet, is being added to the cloth room building of the Brookford Mills at a cost of about \$5,000, to provide more space for carding machines.

David L. Howard, general manager, said construction work should be finished within two weeks. It is being done by the Cline Lumber Co.

VALDOSTA, GA.—The Strickland Cotton Mills, of which Julian Strickland is president, is being fitted with a modern system of electrification.

The Strickland Mills operated through the depression without deviating from regular time, using a warehouse to store the surplus piece goods which could not then be sold.

PHILIPPI, W. VA.—The Philippi Woolens Mills has been sold to R. A. Cross, president of the Bloomfield (Ind.) Woolen Co., Inc. Mr. Cross, whose plant manufactures blankets, stated that C. S. Taylor, who has been renting and operating the local mill for the last three

years, will continue in charge. The mill when operating full time employs 75 people.

Mr. Cross also stated that his company had booked a sizable order and that the mill would be in full operation by mid-April.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A spectacular blaze of undetermined origin caused damage unofficially estimated at about \$25,000 to the old River Mills Building and the C. F. Sauer Co. plant during the Textile Exposition.

The old mill building, used in recent years as a warehouse, and its contents, consisting of hundreds of bales of cotton waste, were completely destroyed by the fire.

SIMPSONVILLE, S. C.—At the local unit of the Woodside Cotton Mills Co., between 200 and 300 of the company's 600 looms are now being operated for the manufacture of rayon cloth, according to an announcement made by officials of the company.

Approximately one year ago the company began experimenting with rayon weaving and the officials report the production of simpler weaves on looms formerly used for cottons and adapted to rayon is being carried on very successfully.

PELZER, S. C.—Work has been completed at the Pelzer Pelber Mfg. Co., on a thorough overhauling process, rearrangement of the machinery and complete centralization of processes. The mill has had the spinning and weaving equipment scattered around the plant in different departments; however, now they have all been concentrated, and the efficiency of the plant has been greatly increased.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Four hundred persons will be given employment when the Faytex Mills here, which have been closed for more than six months during receivership proceedings, reopen in the near future. The plant will open under the name of Lakedale Mills, under the management of R. L. Huffines, Jr., who was manager of the Faytex Mills.

Announcement of the reopening was made here by Mr. Huffines, who said he would retain his position as president of the Deep River Mfg. Co., of Randleman, and as vice-president of the McElroy Mills of Fayetteville. He said the new enterprise had behind it substantial manufacturing and financial interests.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A modernization program begun in the spring of last year has been virtually completed at the Victor and Greer plants of the Victor-Monaghan Co., according to R. E. Henry, president.

Half the looms at Victor have been replaced with the latest type Draper looms, and some of the later type looms replaced by the new looms at Victor have been

moved to the Greer plant to replace ones in use there over 30 years.

Mr. Henry did not reveal costs, but said employment had increased and that the Victor plant was now producing higher class goods.

VERONA, VA.—The Oscar Nebel Hosiery Corporation of this place is a newly organized concern for the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, with an authorized capitalization of \$400,000. Harry E. Schoenut, of Jenkinton, Pa., is president.

BARNESVILLE, GA.—The Georgia Knitting Mills suffered damage to machinery, and a large amount of finished goods and materials were destroyed recently when fire broke out in the building which housed the plant. J. A. Cason is operator of the mills, which manufactures rayon knit underwear and combed cotton underwear and pajamas.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—A contract for building an annex to the Jac Feinberg Hosiery Mills plant here has been let to the Rock Hill Lumber Co.

The 52 by 90 addition, to cost \$8,389, will permit a boost of about \$3,000 in the plant's weekly payroll.

The building is owned by the Rock Hill Hosiery Building Co.

BANNING, GA.—At the Banning Mills new machinery is being installed to supplement equipment which had been left in the plant when the mill ceased operations some time ago. The mill property was purchased recently by C. L. Upchurch & Sons, of Athens, Ga., and has been leased to new interests. Operations have already been resumed, with cotton yarns being manufactured. It is reported that a Cincinnati concern is operating the mill here for foreign interests and that the yarns are being shipped out of this county for use in the weaving of blankets.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Announcement of the addition of the Armco Finishing Corp.'s plant located off South Elm Street as a unit of the Burlington Mills Corp., to be continued in operation in connection with other dye plants controlled by the firm, was officially made recently by W. S. Coulter, secretary-treasurer.

Britt M. Armfield, who was vice-president of the Armco Corp. and is in charge of purchasing and the dyeing and finishing division of Burlington Mills Corp., is in general charge of the Armco unit. No particular changes in operating policy have been made, Coulter stated.

TURNERSBURG, N. C.—The property of the Turnersburg Mfg. Co., including the cotton mill, gin, roller mill, general store and mill village of 14 houses, has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Henkel, of Statesville, and Robt. R. Spilman, of Knoxville, Tenn.

The new owners will operate the mill under the name of Rocky Creek Mills. C. V. Henkel will be general manager, in charge of the property, but his office will be in Statesville, about ten miles from Turnersburg. Robert M. Spilman, one of the purchasers, is president of Appalachian Mills Co., Knoxville.

The mill is listed in Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills as having 1,320 spindles, and operating from water power.



Thirsty Air . . . Tons of It

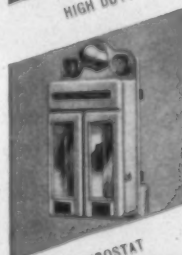
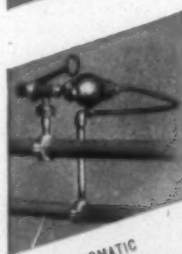
Your textile mill is an incurable sot. Every manufacturing operation creates thirst in the room air.

To satisfy this continuous and almost unquenchable thirst, many a mill has use for tons of humidified air—every hour. (Know of one that uses nearly 500 tons of saturated air every hour in one department only.)

Several ways there are to make and introduce this humidified air. What is the right way—or the best way—or the most economical way?

Because we make a complete line of humidifying (and Air Conditioning) devices, we are the better able to make unbiased recommendations.

Air Conditioning is bought as an investment—as a useful manufacturing accessory. Only with the right devices coupled with experience to guide right application can you get everything such an investment can bring.



Parks-Cramer Company
Certified Climate

Fitchburg, Mass. Boston, Mass. Charlotte, N. C.

Personal News

Henry Anner has resigned his position as salesman for the Texwood Mfg. and Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.

Nelson N. Harte has resigned as superintendent of the Merrimack Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Guy M. Vann has resigned as superintendent of the Eastman (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Marchant Cottingham has accepted the position of superintendent of the Inman (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. H. Cauble has been made superintendent of the No. 2 unit of the Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Henry Lanier has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Eastman (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

M. D. Collins, formerly of Prattville, Ala., is now overseer of weaving at the Plymouth Mfg. Co., McColl, S. C.

P. L. Piercy, formerly with Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has been made superintendent of the Algodon Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

J. B. Talbert, formerly with the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C., is now detail assistant to the superintendent of Blue Ridge Rayon Mills, Altavista, Va.

H. L. Mahaffey has been promoted from shift foreman, Hillside Plant, to overseer of weaving, Callaway Mills, Elm City Plant, LaGrange, Ga.

D. F. Barnes, formerly with the Mollohon plant of The Kendall Co., Newberry, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

Burris B. Snow, superintendent of the No. 2 Mill, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., has been made general superintendent of all the Macon mills of the company.

B. B. Blackwelder, president of the A. A. Shuford Mill Co., Hickory, N. C., has been appointed captain of the Hickory unit of the State Guard of N. C.

LeRoy Pitt, Room 918, 40 Worth St., New York City, has been made exclusive sales agent for the Renfrew Bleachery, of Travelers Rest, S. C.

George D. Cross has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the No. 2 plant of the Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga. He was overseer of carding.

Jack Elliott, superintendent of The Trion Co., Trion, Ga., has been elected president of the Trion-Summerville Rotary Club.

C. L. Poole, formerly superintendent of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill, Starkville, Miss., is now Vocational Instructor, Parker High School, Greenville, S. C.

James D. Hammett, assistant treasurer of the Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C., has resigned to go into the automobile business in Birmingham, Ala.

Harold Williams has been transferred from the Hillside Plant of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to the Elm City Plant, as overseer of the sewing room.

August W. Smith, assistant general manager of the Brandon Corp., is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Vereen Bell, the new author discovered by the Saturday Evening Post, is the nephew of Wm. J. Vereen, of Moultrie, Ga., treasurer of the Moultrie Cotton Mills.

Woman Manages Electrical Supply Business

When E. H. Gilliam managed the E. H. Gilliam Co., of Charlotte, agents for numerous electrical specialties, he had as his assistant his daughter, Miss Margaret Gilliam. When he died, she took active charge of the business and has been very successful.



Miss Margaret Gilliam

Miss Gilliam is one of the sixteen women members of the A. I. E. E. and the only one in the South. She handles all of the sales contracts of the firms she represents and knows all of the technical terms. She can discuss intelligently motor control, sub-station design or insulation with any prospective customer and the orders she books testify to her ability as a salesman.

Each year Miss Gilliam does a large volume of business, and holds her own with numerous male competitors.

Chas. A. Davis, formerly vice-president and general manager of the Spencer Mountain Mills, Ranlo, N. C., is now with the Marshall Field Blanket Mill, Draper, N. C.

R. T. Stutts, superintendent of the Simpsonville, S. C., and Fountain Inn, S. C., plants of the Woodside Co., has been granted a deferment on an order to report for duty as a reserve officer because of the defense orders now being handled by his mills.

L. B. Garvin, formerly night overseer of carding at the Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C., is now night overseer of carding at the Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

F. E. Vantine, treasurer of the Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., was elected junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of South Carolina, at the annual meeting recently.

Robert M. McCrary, Clemson textile graduate of 1935, formerly overseer of spinning and assistant superintendent of Gossett Mills, Williamston, S. C., has been named superintendent of the Martinsville Cotton Mill Co., Inc., Martinsville, Va.

E. B. Robinson, who for eight years covered the Georgia and Alabama territory for Gossett Machine Co., of Gastonia, N. C., has resigned to accept a position as sales manager for the Ideal Machine Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Robert R. West, who resigned as president of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., last year, has been appointed to the office of production management in charge of defense contracts in the Fifth Federal District. He is opening an office in Richmond, Va.

BROWN BOBBINS

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Spartanburg, S. C.

HOUGHTON WOOL TOPS

Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice
Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton

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Write or Phone Our Southern Representative
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UNIFORMITY
QUALITY SERVICE

CLINTON COMPANY

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75 Years of STARCH SERVICE

Our business has been built on the firm foundation of a sincere and constant effort to create and maintain a relationship of mutual benefit and confidence with our customers.

★ We celebrate our 75th Anniversary with renewed determination to serve the Textile Industry with highest quality, maximum economy starches and gums, and the services of technical experts who can help you solve your sizing, finishing and printing problems.

A TEXTILE STARCH FOR EVERY TEXTILE PURPOSE

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

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NEW YORK

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.



M. H. Jackson has been transferred and promoted to the superintendency of the Piedmont Mills, Gastonia, N. C. He was formerly overseer of carding and spinning at Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp.

Mrs. E. W. Houghton Passes

Word has been received by James E. Taylor, Southern representative of the Houghton Wool Co., of the death, on April 14th, of Mrs. E. W. Houghton, wife of the company's president. Mrs. Houghton's death occurred at a Boston hospital, following several months of failing health.

Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, who had been married for over 40 years, were frequent visitors to Pinehurst, Asheville, and other Southern resorts, and news of her passing will bring sorrow to friends throughout this section.

Atlanta Brush Co. Safes Robbed

Burglars believed to have been locked in the Atlanta Brush Co. Building at 337 Tanner Street, S.E., recently, escaped with \$50 in currency and \$16 in silver, which they removed from two unlocked safes.

Detectives E. I. Hildebrand and J. J. Chester said there was no sign of a forcible entry to the building but they believed the thieves left through the shop door.

Unveil Monument To A. B. Carter

Lincolnton, N. C.—A simple granite monument bearing the following inscription: "In Memory of Arthur Bynum Carter on this, his birthday, April 14, 1887, erected by his employees, April 14, 1941," was unveiled April 14th on the Carter Mill property as five grandchildren, Tula Carter, Bynum Carter, Margaret Kempton, Anne and Jean Gregg, all of Gastonia, pulled the cord that formally unveiled the marker.

The unveiling ceremony immediately followed the address of the occasion, which was given by former Governor Clyde R. Hoey, of Shelby, who was introduced by A. Dewey Carter, son of the late A. B. Carter. Supt. W. A. Hunt presided over the ceremonies.

The Lincolnton High School Band played for the occasion and Boy Scouts directed traffic.

Governor Hoey, in eulogizing Mr. Carter, stated that Mt. Vernon was not famous so much for its beauty as for the sake of it being the home of George Washington and what he stood for; Monticello is not only an honored homeplace, but it is sacred and hallowed because Thomas Jefferson lived there and because he wrote the Constitution of the States. Arlington is not so much known to us as a cemetery as it is known to us as the final resting place of Robert E. Lee, that great matchless leader of the Confederacy. All of these places are honored, hallowed and held sacred because of the men with whom they are connected. So today, he said, we are making sacred this plot because of what our friend, the late A. B. Carter, made it. Because of his friendship of and for people and because of his great big heart for humanity.

Following the unveiling a free barbecue was served on the mill property and each employee was given a holiday with pay in full in honor of Mr. Carter's birthday.

Sargent's Appoints Carolina Specialty Co.

The Carolina Specialty Co., of Charlotte, has been appointed sales representative for C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp., of Graniteville, Mass., in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Carolina Specialty Co. is agent for other well known lines of textile mill machinery and equipment and has been active in the Southern textile industry for many years. Officers of the company are: Harry B. Curtis, secretary, and W. S. Anderson, treasurer.

OBITUARY

FREDERICK K. NIXON

New York City.—Frederick K. Nixon, 69, general sales manager of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., died suddenly at his home here April 10th, from a heart attack.

Mr. Nixon joined the mills on Sept. 1, 1932, to take charge of what was then known as their newly-formed worsted division. In June, 1939, he was made general sales manager, succeeding George P. Ray. On Feb. 18, 1940, he was elected a vice-president and a director of the company.

THOMAS SMYTH

Balfour, N. C.—Thomas Smyth, 27, official at the Balfour Mills, and grandson of Ellison A. Smyth, one of the South's most prominent textile manufacturers, was instantly killed April 2nd when his car overturned on a curve near Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Smyth was alone at the time of the crash. He was returning to his home after attending the Southern Textile Exposition when his car struck guard rails on the left side of the road on a curve to the right, turned over and righted itself. Mr. Smyth apparently was thrown from the car as it turned. The body was badly crushed.

Surviving are his widow, formerly Miss Frances Thrower, of Hendersonville; a small son, David; his mother, and the following brothers and sisters: E. A. Smyth, president of Balfour Mill; Mrs. Lawrence H. McKay, James A. Smyth, Miss Julie Smyth and Moultrie Smyth, all of Hendersonville; Pierce Smyth, of Charleston, S. C., and Lewis Smyth, of Greenville, S. C.

J. D. DOVE

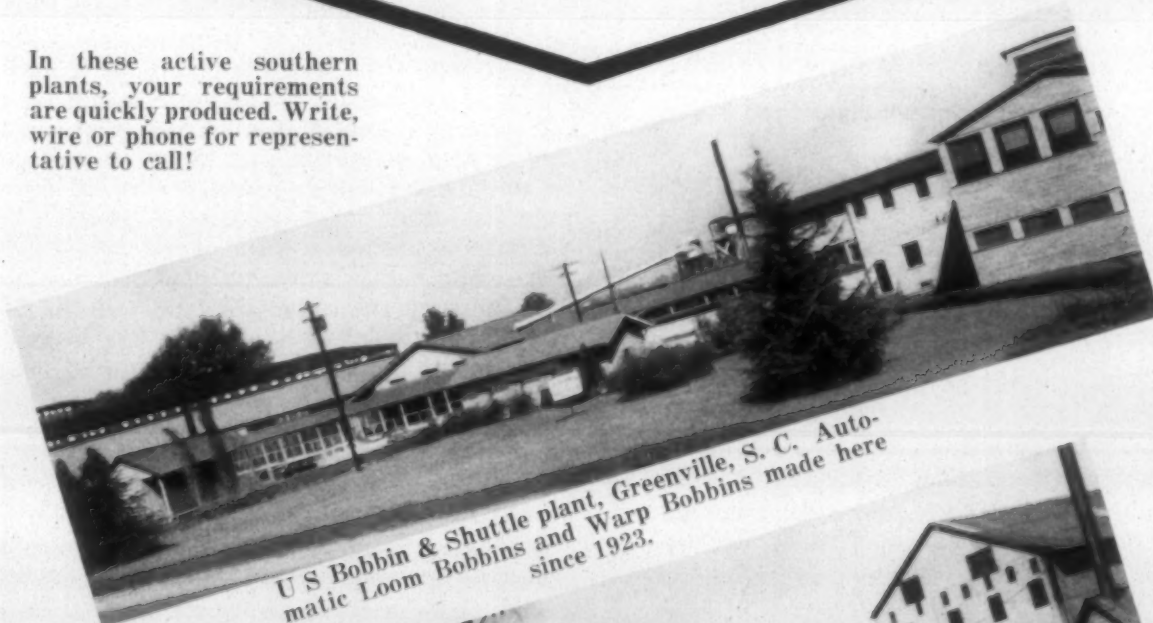
Elberton, Ga.—John D. Dove, 61, former professor in the textile department of Georgia Tech, died recently in Greenville, S. C.

The first to make rayon from Georgia pine pulp, Mr. Dove invented the multiple spinning machine, and was well known in textile circles throughout the South. A graduate of Carnegie Tech, Mr. Dove was living in Gastonia, N. C., where he was demonstrating methods of making Georgia pine pulp rayon.

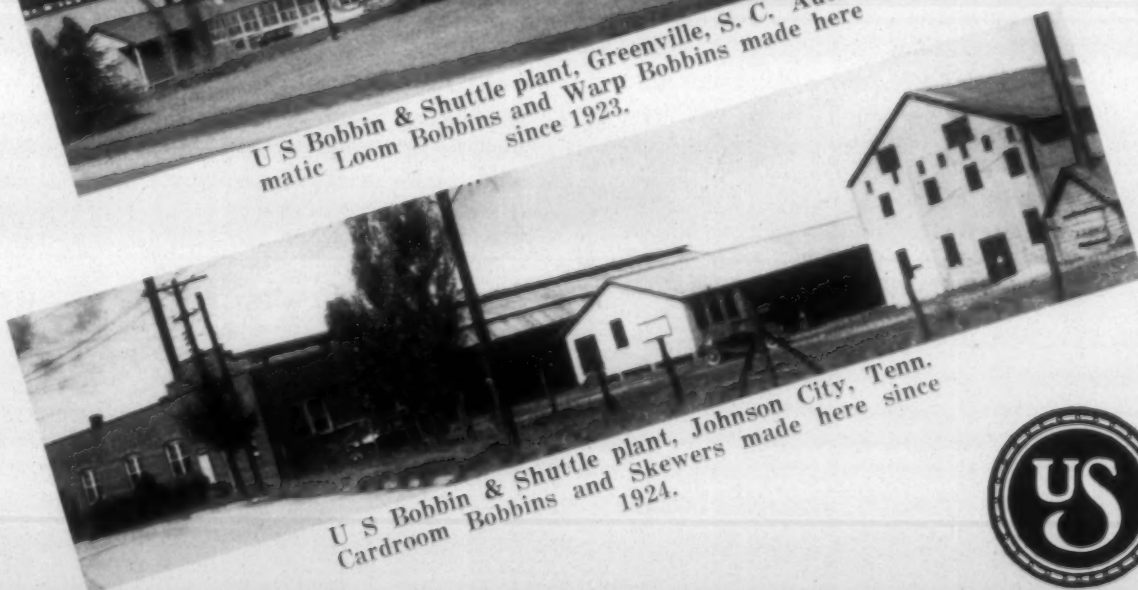
Surviving are several sons and daughters.

For Fast Service in
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In these active southern plants, your requirements are quickly produced. Write, wire or phone for representative to call!



U S Bobbin & Shuttle plant, Greenville, S. C. Automatic Loom Bobbins and Warp Bobbins made here since 1923.



U S Bobbin & Shuttle plant, Johnson City, Tenn. Cardroom Bobbins and Skewers made here since 1924.



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

M. OUSLEY: **Greenville, South Carolina**

A. D. Roper:
JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

E. R. Holt:
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

D. C. Ragan:
HIGH POINT, N. C.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Ellis Royal	Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Obligations To America

The industry or the labor organization, which seeks to use the present emergency to obtain an advantage, is worthy of severe condemnation.

Neither industry nor labor has a right to hold up the defense program and imperil the nation's most vital interests by attempting to gain, by force, something which they desire but which is not necessary to their existence.

This is no time for industry to seek to reduce costs of production by increasing the work load, reducing wages or changing factory rules or for organized labor to seek the closed shop, check-off or other objectives.

No controversy, between employer and employee, is so important that it should stop the output of the materials and implements of national defense in the midst of so grave an emergency as America now faces.

No strike, no lockout which puts a factional quarrel ahead of a public crisis is excusable in justice or in patriotism.

This is no time to refuse to submit claims to mediation or to suspend operations while they are being considered.

Any group, whether of labor or management, which insists upon tying up essential industries while its case is being arbitrated, condemns its own cause and becomes a menace to the country and should be so considered.

If ours were a government under which labor

had been denied a fair deal, or if such issues as a just wage and decent working conditions were involved, there would be some excuse for the series of strikes now crippling national defense but no such conditions exist.

This is no time for a President, although he be seeking a fourth term, to consider the effect upon the labor vote, should he condemn labor leaders for disrupting the manufacture of war supplies, or for a Secretary of Labor to give blanket approval to all acts of such leaders.

The Milwaukee Journal, a staunch advocate of the rights of labor, condemned the Allis-Chalmers election, in which union leaders cast 2,200 bogus ballots, as "one of the greatest betrayals of labor that has occurred in our labor history," but that plant stood idle for 75 days and Madame Perkins, for a long time, declined to certify the strike to the new Defense Mediation Board.

President Roosevelt admitted, at a press conference in Washington, that there was communist activity in connection with the strike, but he went fishing during its most active period and did nothing towards a settlement.

A strong public sentiment now demands that both industry and organized labor refrain from any actions which will cause a suspension of those plants which are manufacturing much needed war materials.

England, Greece and Yugoslavia are fighting as our front line of defense and we can not afford to allow anyone to suspend the production of the implements which they badly need.

We are so near to war that the industry or the labor organization which causes a suspension should be declared to be a traitor to this country and treated accordingly.

37½ Cent Wage

When the question of the minimum wage in the textile industry was reopened, it was almost a foregone conclusion that a 37½-cent wage would be established, although some felt that 36 cents would be the minimum.

Theoretically, the question is settled by representatives of the manufacturers, and representatives of labor, with unprejudiced representatives of the public weighing the arguments of both sides and casting the deciding vote.

Actually it is a case of representatives of manufacturers making arguments before representatives of labor and representatives of the New Deal whose position is known before they are appointed.

The history of the textile industry of the South shows that the wages of employees have been advanced in all periods of prosperity for the industry and that there were very sharp ad-

vances, in wages, during the last World War.

When prices and profits declined after the war, wages were reduced and Southern mill employees, knowing the conditions, accepted the reductions without serious complaint.

The present law provides for advances such as are now being made, but makes no provision for reductions during periods of distress and when the 37½-cent minimum is established, it must remain, no matter how low prices of cotton goods and yarns may decline.

The old method of weathering periods of low prices, by asking the employees to accept less wages, cannot be used again nor the plan of operating at a loss in order to give employment enough to prevent distress among the workers.

When the next period of low prices comes, there will be only one thing which a mill can do and that will be to close down completely and allow the employees to go upon relief.

Proud of His Work

The note the following:

Representative Harold D. Cooley was won his fight in Congress to defeat the so-called net weight cotton bill.—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

Thus a North Carolina Congressman defeated a measure which meant much to the textile workers of the South.

Last week a Chicago bag manufacturer placed an order for 3,500,000 of osnaburgs, because the war had made it difficult and expensive to secure jute from India.

Ordinarily such an order would not have been placed because, through the help of Congressman Cooley and others, jute raised in India with 10-cent per day labor, and manufactured at Calcutta and Dundee with low pay labor, is permitted to enter the United States tariff free and to undersell cotton bag goods made of Southern cotton and manufactured with Southern labor.

During the past few years Southern mills, manufacturing osnaburgs and other bag goods, have stood idle for many months, due to inability to compete with free trade jute and some mills have been dismantled.

The result of the idle mills has been unemployment for Southern textile workers and a reduced consumption and a reduced price for Southern cotton.

Many say that the jute lobby is the most powerful at Washington and we feel certain that the efforts of Congressman Cooley in behalf of the jute of India should merit their appreciation.

The net weight law would mean a large increase in the consumption of Southern cotton and a greater employment of Southern textile

labor, but Congressman Cooley was on the side of jute and boasts that he won his fight.

Fined for Wage Violations

The Federal Court of eastern North Carolina has fined the Greenville Spinners, Inc., Greenville, N. C., \$5,026 for violations of the wage-hour law.

The indictment charged failure to pay the minimum wage and to pay overtime compensation for time worked in excess of the standard work-week, and falsification of records.

The specific charges were that efforts were made to avoid paying the minimum wage and time-and-a-half for overtime by recording less hours than were actually worked.

What we do not understand is how they expected to get by with such records. They affected the pay of a large number of workers and it was inevitable that some of the employees, who received less than the amount which the wage-hour law provided, would complain to the enforcement officers.

Morally, the Greenville Spinners, Inc., did no worse than the Federal Government which, in order to avoid the provisions of the agreement between the States, the Constitution, which specified that reserved powers could not be taken from the States except by an amendment approved by three-fourths of the States, had an act passed by Congress and placed persons upon the United States Supreme Court who were known to be willing to absolutely ignore the reserved powers of the States as guaranteed under the Constitution.

In spite of the underhand tactics through which the Federal Government acquired control of wages and hours, they now have that control and the Greenville Spinners, Inc., made a serious mistake when they attempted to avoid the regulations now in force.

Bibb Mfg. Co. to Advertise

The Bibb Mfg. Co. has arranged a very attractive full page advertisement which will appear in the Saturday Evening Post of April 26th and in May 5th issue of Time. The combined circulation of the two journals is 4,061,590.

The Bibb Mfg. Co. has, now, all of the business it can handle, and more, and might take the view that advertising would do them no good, but they are, evidently, taking a long range view and feel that reputation and good will which is now developed will bring business in the distress period which may occur in the future.

ON EVERY JOB OF FIGURING MARCHANT

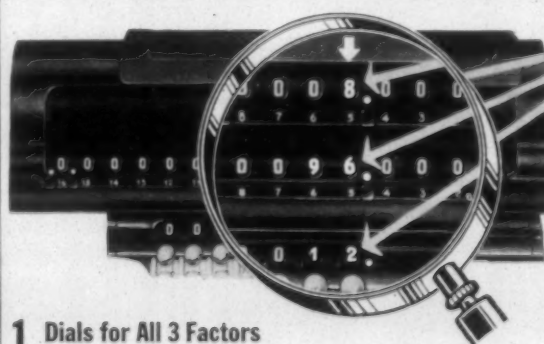
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All three
factors
stand in
full review

1 Dials for All 3 Factors

In compact alignment...plain as print. Provides positive proof of accuracy...at a glance.

2 Copy to Final Work from 3 Dials

Then compare what has been written with original data ... proves posting as well as calculator entries.

3 Red Carriage-Position Indicator

Points directly to active dial... no guessing at operating position!

4 Pre-Set Decimal System

Eliminates errors in pointing off results. You cannot read it wrong!

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DYEING AND FINISHING

Processing Spun Rayon Piece Goods

By C. R. Stockton

SPUN RAYON fabrics are now being offered in a wide range of construction varying from lightweight goods of four to six yards per pound to coarser numbers of approximately one to two yards per pound.

During the past two or three years, the trade has been offered many novelty fabrics constructed of viscose staple in varying deniers from the fine $1\frac{1}{2}$ to coarser counts in combination with animal fibers such as mohair, and rabbit hair, as well as the newer types of patented crimped acetate fibers. These fabrics have in some cases been processed and cross-dyed for novelty effects but in a majority of cases, the effect fibers have been left undyed or dyed a union shade, and their use has been largely to give the finished fabric a desired hand or feel which was popular with the trade.

At the present writing there appears to be a possible revival of the lighter weight spun rayon-wool fabrics. This trend may carry over into the acetates and include a range of fabrics of spun acetate worsted goods, but as such a line may prove more expensive to process and finish so it may not make much headway with the consumer.

The well-organized rayon finishing plant always checks each incoming fabric for construction, fibers present, and approximate percentage of various fibers; then a series of laboratory dyeings is made to check on requirements of each fabric as to penetrability. The question of penetration and level dyeing results is of vast importance to the dyer and finisher, for if the fabric has any particular peculiarities, they must know about them beforehand so as to adjust their processing and dyeing formulas to meet these special requirements.

Careful technical control in each of the wet processing operations is essential for satisfactory dyeing, bleaching, and finishing results.

As the desizing operation is the first wet operation that requires control, the plant officials must know whether the goods are sized with starches, vegetable gums, dextrin, or with gelatine, casein, glues, or other agents of this type.

For the starches and allied sizing agents the amylolytic enzymes are recommended for use at 120 to 150° F. over a period of two to six hours. The goods may be padded or run on a jig for two to six ends, then allowed to stand until proper solubilization of the starches and other sizing materials has taken place. The goods then may be run

through the boil-off or causticizing bath according to the range of operations used in the plant.

For goods containing gelatine, casein, and similar agents, the proteolytic enzymes can be used advantageously wherever the sizing material is of low solubility. In many cases, padding or jigging in hot water will remove the more soluble type of gelatine sizes sufficiently for entering the goods on into the boil-off or causticizing operations.

In many plants where the lighter weight rayon goods (filament yarns) and spun rayon goods are run, the preliminary desizing operations may be omitted and the desizing and the causticizing of the goods carried out in the causticizer and boil-off baths.

Fiber and Fabric Equalizing Operations

Spun rayon fabrics in the grey are of uneven appearance and require treatment to give them uniformity for level dyeing and satisfactory finished appearance.

To overcome this lack of uniformity in the spun rayon goods, they are given a caustic treatment by running through a caustic bath of 2 to 6° TW. This operation may be given in an open width "creper" causticizer or the goods can be padded, batched, and then run through a cold washer preliminary to entering a hot washer or soaper for removing the excess alkali and giving the desired shrinkage or setting effect for goods under process. After the goods are run through hot washer for one to three minutes they are given cold wash and batched ready for subsequent dyeing, printing, or bleaching operations.

This causticizing, washing hot and cold treatment helps to equalize the rayon fibers, whether spun or filament, by swelling the viscose rayon so that they will possess a uniform affinity for the various dyestuffs that may be used. Rayon goods properly causticized will show a more uniform take-up of naphtholation for printing of naphthols and give leveler dyed shades on developed colors than goods not properly causticized.

With the great increase in heavily pigmented viscose yarns, the question of shrinkage control becomes more of a variable due to the fact that the heavily pigmented yarns and goods are more difficult of penetration and thorough equalization and setting of the fabrics.

The heavily pigmented yarns require a greater use of quick acting penetration agents plus padding of grey

goods both in the desizing and causticizing operations. It has been found necessary to pad these heavily pigmented goods in the dyeing operations on some shades, otherwise the final shade will show a barre effect due to the varying dyestuff affinity of the rayon fibers in goods.

The heavily pigmented viscose may require further treatment before they can be dyed level shades free of shadowy barre effect; some rayon dyers have found that a preliminary half bleaching operation will swell the viscose fibers and help equalize the dyeing affinity of these fibers.

Several pre-bleaching procedures have been found advantageous for helping to equalize these pigmented fibers. These methods are:

1. (a) Hydrogen peroxide and sodium pyro phosphate;
(b) hydrogen peroxide and soda ash.
2. Textone* and acetic acid.

The use of a mild alkali such as sodium pyro phosphate or soda ash in with the peroxide bleach have proven more beneficial than using sodium silicate as an alkaline aid in bath.

If goods showing this barre effect have 5 per cent or more of acetate rayon fiber in their construction it is advisable to use the textone and acetic acid bleaching method or eliminate the use of mild alkalies in the peroxide bleaching method.

The pH of the textone processing bath can be kept around 5 to 6 and run at a light boil both on goods with or without acetate rayon fiber present. While on the peroxide bleach, the all-rayon goods can be bleached at 180 to 190° F. with a pH of approximately 10.5, if acetate or wool is present the pH of bath must be kept to 8 to 9 and bleaching temperature of 160 to 170° F. on acetate and 140 to 150° for wool present.

Dyeing Operations

Rayon fabrics may be dyed by padding, dyeing on dye-beck, or on jigs; to date there has not been any extensive dyeing on continuous ranges due to the varying sizes of dye lots as compared to cotton goods. The following factors govern the selection of the dyeing methods used for processing filament and spun rayon fabrics:

1. Weight and construction of goods.
2. Depth of shade.
3. Fastness requirements for fabrics.
4. Class of dyestuffs to be applied.
5. Solubility of dyestuffs to be applied.

Spun rayon fabrics can be padded on the lighter shades with direct colors, but on medium to heavy shades it is necessary to dye in the dye-beck to obtain the desired penetration and levelness in dyeing.

In the application of developed colors a good range of very soluble types can be selected, the dyeing of heavy developed shades can be carried out by padding in concentrated pad liquors with penetrant then batching on roll and running on the jig for four to eight ends with penetrant, sodium pyro phosphate and salt in bath to level up shade, then dropping bath, rinsing, diazotizing and developing on jig.

By using a combination of padding-jigging operations

on heavy developed shades, the dyeing time can be reduced 20 to 40 per cent over straight jig or box dyeing for similar depth developed shades.

This same story applies to the dyeing of heavy shades using fast-to-light direct colors and aftertreatable types, but experience has shown that a majority of the better fast-to-light and aftertreatable colors possess poor solubility and for this reason are not suitable for padding in heavy shades.

On these types of colors, the best results are obtained both on levelness, penetration, and fastness of final shade by dyeing in the dye-beck. The rayon goods in the dye-beck are exposed to a greater degree to the action of live steam in the dye-bath and the action of the dyeing assistants in aiding the dyestuff solution to penetrate and exhaust itself quickly for level dyed results than on the jig.

On the jig the goods under process are in the actual dye-bath only a fraction of the dyeing period so the actual dyeing must take place to a large degree while the goods are batching and for this reason the dyestuffs used for jig dyeing must be of very soluble nature with excellent level dyeing and exhausting properties. This fact shows why colors used on box or dye-beck work can be selected on a money value basis to a greater degree than those on jig work where colors must possess so many more exacting properties.

The developed colors have been replaced to a large degree by the newer type of formaldehyde aftertreatable colors which possess high wash and light fastness properties. The average developed color shows only fair to 40 Fadeometer hour light fastness requirements while a majority of the better formaldehyde aftertreatment type of rayon colors show very good to excellent to this light fastness requirements.

With the increased demand for wash fastness of 140° F. to 160° F. (AATCC No. 1 wash fastness test), rayon dyers, by careful selection of colors plus use of improved aftertreating methods are now offering complete range of shades from light pastel to navy, browns, and blacks that possess the high wash and light fastness ratings that were considered almost fantastic for direct dyed and aftertreated colors a few years ago.

The wool-viscose rayon fabrics require selected colors and whenever a developed color must be used on the rayon then it will require a two-bath operation to dye the wool later as the average acid milling color is affected noticeable by the diazotizing and developing operation.

For this reason, the newer type of formaldehyde colors have been applied widely in the dyeing of wool-viscose rayon, and wool-acetate, and viscose rayon fabrics both in the union and effect color combinations.

By selecting direct dyeing formaldehyde aftertreatable colors that leave acetate and wool clean or only slightly stained, and using neutral dyeing or acetic acid dyeing wool colors that leave viscose and acetate rayon clean or only slightly stained, dyers can process their novelty fabrics quickly and without the prolonged handling that has been found necessary in the past. If developed colors are used for dyeing the rayon in wool-rayon goods, careful washing of the goods after the diazotizing operation must be carried out; otherwise the wool fibers may be yellowed noticeably by the nitrous acid. This yellowing of the wool affects the dyeing properties and shade for dyeing with wool colors.

The following direct dyeing formaldehyde aftertreatable colors have proven advantageous for dyeing all rayons, rayon-wools, and wool-acetate goods:

Polyform Orange RF	Pyrozol Brilliant Fast Blue A
Formanil Orange R	Formanil Blue 5G
Polyform Dark Maroon GF	Solephenyl Green Blue B
Formanil Rubine G	Formal Red B
Azoform Red B	Formanil Navy G
Formanil Scarlet B	Formanil Red R
Polyform Scarlet RF	Plutoform Black CAM
Benzo Blue RS	

Selected neutral dyeing wool colors offer excellent working formulas:

Polar Orange GS	Amacid Milling Orange G
Polar Red B	Pontocyl Fast Blue GB
Polar Yellow 2G	Pontocyl Fast Blue 5R
Polar Yellow 5G	Pontocyl Wool Blue BL
Alizarine Green CE	Supramine Black BRA
Amacid Milling Black DN	Supramine Blue BB
Durol Black BB	Supramine Bordeaux B
Erio Rubine B Supra	Supramine Red 2G
Amacid Fast Yellow 5G	

By careful selection of dyestuffs excellent results can be obtained on dyeing the different novelty rayon-wool fabrics without using the many agents now being offered for use in dyeing wool-rayon goods.

New Literature On Anhydrous Ammonia

A new booklet entitled "Mathieson Anhydrous Ammonia" has recently been announced by the Mathieson Alkali Works, 60 East 42nd Street, New York. The book is 16 pages and cover and measures 6x9 inches.

Some of the subjects covered in detail are the chemical and physical properties of liquid anhydrous ammonia, including curves on pressure and temperature relations, density of liquid ammonia and solubility of ammonia in water; ammonia containers and their safe handling; withdrawing ammonia from containers and from the system; piping and valves; ammonia leaks; physiological effects of ammonia; and first aid measures in case of serious injury or exposure.

Copies of this new Mathieson booklet are available to consumers upon request.

McCarty and Associates Buy Capital Stock Of Carolina Aniline & Extract Co.

G. S. McCarty, president of the Carolina Aniline & Extract Co., of Charlotte, N. C., recently announced that he and his associates—G. N. Sixt, T. J. Marler, E. B. Wheeler and F. A. Tomalino—had purchased the entire capital stock of the company.

At the same time, Mr. McCarty announced that larger quarters had been secured and modern equipment installed to improve the quality of all products—which include a wide line of textile chemicals.

Eliminate Second Rinse in Fulling and Scouring Piece Goods

Elimination of the second rinsing process formerly necessary in fulling and scouring piece goods is said to have been made possible by a product recently developed in the laboratories of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Use of the new product, which has been called "Modinal" D Paste, has reduced the time necessary for scouring by about 40 minutes. It was pointed out that this saving of time may be important in those mills working on national defense orders.



The uniformity of the finished product which you sell, expressed in terms of dollars and cents, becomes a major factor in the final determination of profit and loss.

Such uniformity of production is not a matter of chance, but rather the result of practical experience, superior materials and skilled workmanship.

More and more rayon, cotton and silk mills are choosing CARTER TRAVELERS with confidence, certain that their absolute precision uniformity will meet this essential requirement of profitable production.



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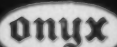
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HOSIERY FINISH FOR ALL
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Send for samples and demonstration.

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ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Providence Charlotte Chicago Montreal

Recommended procedure with the new product is a two-step scouring and rinsing operation after fulling. It is said to apply equally as well to colored and undyed goods. It is particularly indicated for low-grade fabrics containing dirty and reworked wools. The first step is to scour with fulling soap as usual and rinse moderately. In the second step where the new bath is employed, add one-half per cent "Modinal" D Paste and scour for fifteen to twenty minutes and then rinse. The amount of paste may be reduced if the goods are clean and it should be increased if the goods are very dirty.

Advantages attributed to "Modinal" D Paste are five fold. It reduces the possibility of blotchy dyeing; insures a cleaner odor; provides a saving in steam by use of colder water in rinsing; reduces time of rinsing to neutrality, and provides a safety factor where conditions vary, such as hardness of water, volume of water available, and temperature of water.

An alternate procedure, used when a second scouring is not essential, consists of adding one-fourth to one-half per cent "Modinal" D Paste directly to the scouring bath. Although the full benefit is not realized with this process, a substantial improvement in time of rinsing, uniformity of dyeing, and odor of goods can be realized. This method applies not only to high-grade woolen goods, but also to very cheap fabrics where processing cost must be reduced to a minimum. It is employed both on colored goods and fabrics before dyeing.

New Excess Profits Tax Regulations For Affiliated Companies Explained

For most affiliated companies, 1940 excess profits tax returns are still to be filed. That is because they are subject to special rules that the lay delegates to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and those regulations (numbered 110) have just been issued.

Companies are affiliated when 95 per cent of their stock is owned by the same parent company or by other members of the group. Affiliated companies can, at their option, file one consolidated return to cover them all, or each company can file its own return separately. This is permitted only for excess profits tax purposes. There is no such thing as a consolidated return for ordinary income tax purposes, except in the case of railroad companies.

The regulations declare that affiliated groups can get started with consolidated returns for any year, filing separate returns until then, but once consolidated returns are filed, they must be filed forever after, unless there is a change in the regulations or in the make-up of the group.

If consolidated returns are filed, all companies together get only one \$5,000 exemption, if separate returns are filed, each company gets its own \$5,000 exemption. However, in consolidated returns, losses of one company can be offset against profits of the others. That cannot be done where separate returns are filed.

In addition to the \$5,000, there is the exemption by reference to earnings in 1936-1939 or average capital investment in 1940, whichever yields the higher amount. In consolidated returns, the aggregate earnings and aggregate capital investment of the group are compared.

Where separate returns are filed, the comparison is between the earnings and capital investment of each company. In figuring the aggregate capital investment, there is eliminated that part of the capital investment of any subsidiary that is applicable to its stock at the time acquired by the parent company or the others in the group.

The effect of all inter-company transactions, both in 1936-1939 and 1940, must be eliminated in consolidated returns. Inventories must be refigured to exclude profits or losses they contain on sales from one company to another. So also, inter-company dividends or shifts of capital between companies are ignored. If separate returns are filed, each inter-company transaction is given its full tax effect just as if the transaction took place with strangers.

In consolidated returns, all companies must conform to the accounting period of the parent company. For example, if the parent company makes its returns on the basis of a year ended June 30, then all the subsidiaries must likewise be reported on a June 30th basis, even though if each subsidiary were on its own, its return would be for a different date. Where separate returns are filed, the accounting period of each company is preserved.

Though a consolidated return is filed, the income, deductions and capital investment of each company in the group must nevertheless be set out, to facilitate audit by the government. Furthermore, there must be filed by each subsidiary, in duplicate, a form authorizing the par-

ent company to make the consolidated return. The government then deals with the parent company as the agent for all companies in the group, but each company is separately liable for the entire consolidated tax.

—By J. S. SEIDMAN, C. P. A.

You Are the Dummy

"Off with their heads—just a pack of cards."

It's a New Deal now, what care we for odds.

Some don't like to play; they feel they should work.

We'll penalize them for having a quirk.

You are the dummy, and you must know that

The system is learned from a fireside chat.

Deal to the widow. Put more in the pot.

Take all from the haves. Give to the have nots.

The score doesn't matter whatever you say.

The figures are read in the column "My Day."

The rules are simple, you just understand

The man sure to win, now holds the red hand.

We'll let knaves be wild, put kings in the hole.

If things get too tight, just go off of gold.

But wait—you can't play. What in the H—?

You're not C. I. O., nor A. F. of L.

MRS. R. O. ARNOLD,
Covington, Ga.

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Wm. H. Bertolet's Sons, Tioga, Thompson & Almond Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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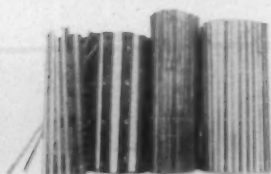
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PACKAGE DYEING AND BLEACHING

All Types Colors on
Cotton Yarns

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Nearly all of the cotton grey goods markets seem to be going through a quiet period. This is to be expected in view of the sold up condition of mills and the rapid movement of events in Europe and Africa.

Government statistics just released on the cotton consumed during March showed that month to have set an all-time high monthly consumption, and this created considerable interest in the market. March consumption of cotton was 854,179 bales, compared with 793,626 in February and 627,194 bales in January. Comment was that these figures definitely refute the implication of some commentators recently that the textile industry was creating shortages in order to push up prices.

Since the beginning of the defense program, merchants and mill men have adhered to the policy of expanding production on the ground that heavy output would do more to stabilize prices and assure a steady flow of goods into consuming channels than any other factor. It is obvious from the figures on spindles active during the month that many plants are operating overtime and that those able to do so are running three shifts. There were 22,995,742 spindles active in March as against 22,769,368 in February and 22,553,360 in January. In other words, the industry now is operating about as many spindles as it did back in 1905 but is getting more than double the production.

Most mills are operating third shifts, and many mills in the South are running Saturdays—some running parts of the mill on Sunday.

It is still too early to tell much about the possible effect on the market of the proposed 37½-cent minimum wage for the textile industry. Most mills are believed to have protected themselves on contracts in the event of higher labor costs as a result of compulsory legislation, but even so, it adds another note of uncertainty to the many already in existence.

No word has yet been received from Washington as to what supplies will be sent Balkan countries now at war with the Axis powers. If these nations should request such items as tents, uniform cloths and bandages, they will probably be furnished them under the terms of the lend-lease bill. Under these conditions, it is only natural that merchants see continued heavy demand for cotton goods and possibly higher prices over the balance of the year.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—While the advances in sales cotton yarns continues, they are smaller and there have been signs that the market may be seeking a level at which at least short-lived stabilization might develop. There are more spinners and merchants who say that prices, so far as possible, should be held in check and efforts made to prevent further immediate increases.

A number of sellers have nothing they care to offer for the deliveries now being sought, so carded yarn volume is reported to have tapered off somewhat recently. In addition, many buyers won't touch the top level of prices, though they are watching the market closely in order to cover if there is indication of a further advance.

It is pointed out that the highest range of quotations has applied in actual sales to only a small proportion of the total quantity of yarn sold during recent weeks. And it is urged by some suppliers that the majority of the yarn mills only began earning assured operating margins for profit in January.

In the case of some carded single and ply counts, however, sustained demand at the higher rates indicates the probability of some further advance in quotations. The combed yarn division and the mercerized numbers are in a class apart, the former being high and still advancing in scattered fashion, while the latter appear likely to undergo another rather broad general advance.

The condition of scarcity of wanted deliveries in a good many counts has not changed much, from the suppliers' standpoint. But buyers in some trades report they have located filling-in lots of certain counts which previously they were led to believe were unobtainable.

Comment from Washington authorities appears lately to be intended to minimize the extent to which defense buying of textile-garment items has helped to raise prices of yarns and goods, but it is to be noted that with every new large requisition for defense items of this kind, prices respond in advance of the actual contracting for the goods.

There has been considerable interest in the recent statement of Leon Henderson, chief of the newly established Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in which he declared that if unwarranted price advances came in commodities or wages "we will have a decided interest in them." Notwithstanding this, many yarn men feel the Administration will be slow in cracking down on Southern spinners in any other fashion than seeking to compel the trade to police itself.

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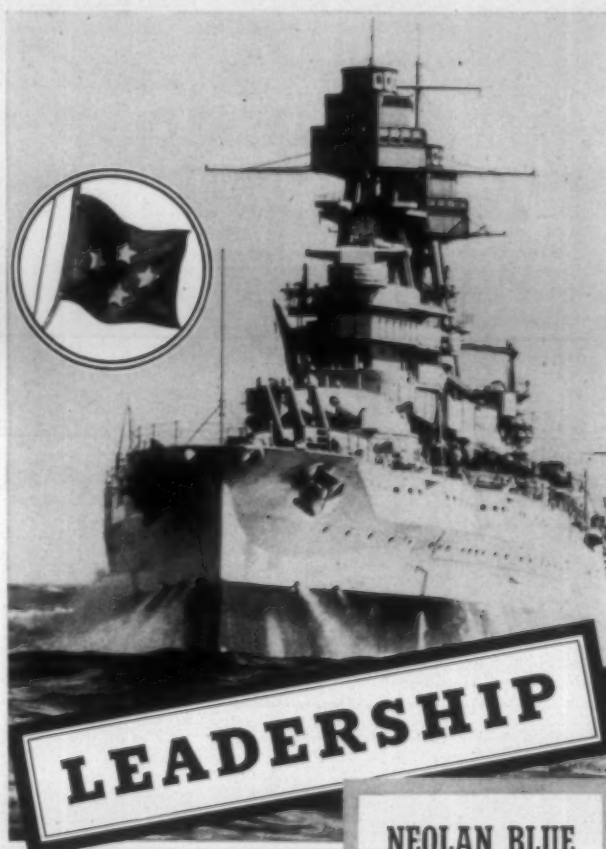
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WOOL

New Machinery, Research, Discussed At Piedmont Meeting

(Continued from Page 22)

Question: Double sliver where?

A Member: Two slivers deliver from the coiler.

Mr. Smith: A mill down in Georgia has it altogether.

Mr. Clark: Do you take two slivers off the card?

A Member: No, off the finished drawing.

Mr. Royal: There is a knife right in front of the delivery roll that splits it.

Mr. Cargill: Are they two full-weight slivers?

Mr. Royal: Yes, sir. Two slivers in the same can.

Mr. Cargill: That would make a lot of creeling, wouldn't it? A lot of doffing?

Mr. Royal: Yes, But you have to have only half as many cans.

A Member: It saves floor space, you see.

Chairman Bowen: Many mills that are making changes need that, because of lack of floor room.

Mr. Cargill: The new frames have ample space for cans, two deep.

Chairman: Mine are four deep.

Question: Isn't that split sliver more adaptable for the long-draft frame than for conventional draft?

Chairman Bowen: That is what it is for. You have only half as many cans.

Mr. Cargill: I can not see the advantage of that. You know, lots of times the sliver will stick.

Chairman Bowen: The can did not revolve at all. The can was standing on a table, and the table was swinging. You see, if you had the can turning, that would twist the slivers together, wouldn't it?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, it would. I do not believe that would run on combed work as well.

H. G. Rollins, Supt., Haynes Plant, Cliffside Mills, Avondale, N. C.: They were running on combed work.

Mr. Cargill: You usually have to have a spring bottom in the can on combed work, to make it run right.

Mr. Rollins: There is a saving in floor space and in cans; that is all I see to it.

Chairman: That is all.

Mr. Rollins: Cans at \$3.75 each will run into money.

Chairman Bowen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Cargill: Another thing about it; will those two slivers run out together every time?

Mr. Royal: Yes. They start together and run together the whole way. And as for extra creeling, you have to creel oftener, but you do not have to handle any more cans.

Mr. Clark: If you are going to do that, why not go back to the old railway head and use that? That saves handling at the cards. I do not know whether anybody here is old enough to have seen the railway head.

Chairman Bowen: Yes, sir, I have.

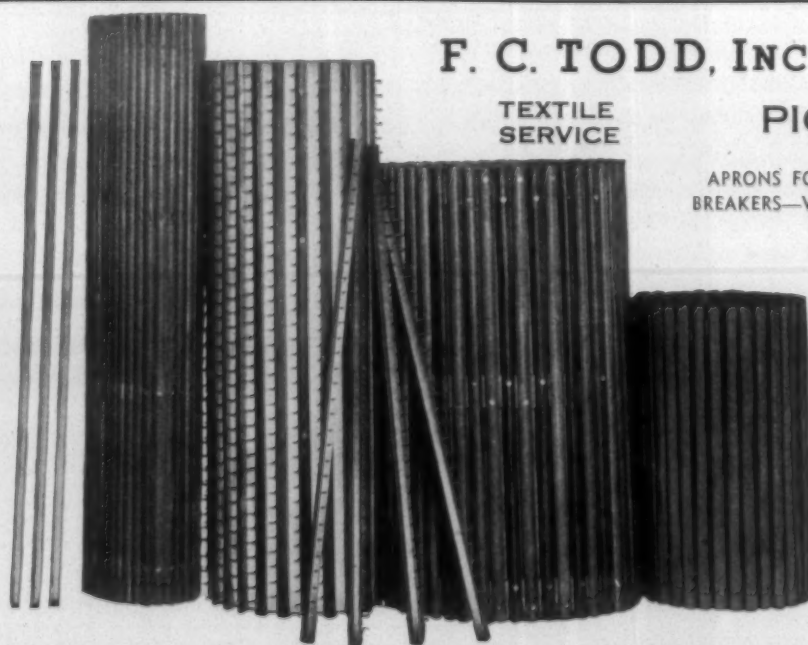
Mr. Clark: I used to grind them when I first worked in the mill. They are being run right now in some places. I know one mill that has them and that is making as good wide sheeting as is made anywhere in the United States.

Chairman: Is there anything else that was seen at the show that anyone would like to discuss?

Mr. Clark: How about the rewinding shown there?

Mr. Cargill: My men were very much impressed with one winder there.

Mr. Rollins: One company had two, one automatic and one not automatic.



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Chairman: The trouble I have seen with one of those is that too many spindles miss and go by untended.

Mr. Cargill: That is the trouble; they go around empty.

Chairman Bowen: I have seen some of the best hands I have let them go by empty.

There was something else there that I should like to hear discussed. I am really interested in it. What about the long draft on slubbers that was shown there? Several machinery makers each had one.

Mr. Cargill: An attachment for old slubbers?

Chairman: Yes—long draft. Which do you think is best?

Mr. Cargill: One make had four steel rollers and three top rollers. The middle one was on a cradle.

Mr. Rollins: That gives you a slip draft.

Mr. Clark: Wasn't there a new type of card there?

Mr. Rollins: Oh, yes, one company had the new rayon card on exhibition. It was carding a mixture of 70 per cent wool and 30 per cent rayon; 2-3/16-inch staple, I believe.

Mr. Clark: That was something entirely new.

Mr. Cargill: I have run rayon and cotton mixed on regular cards and it ran all right.

Mr. Royal: Will a regular card run rayon and wool?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, I think so. I have run some wool and cotton mixed.

Mr. Rollins: I ran wool and rayon mixed.

Mr. Clark: How many Southern mills are running wool mixtures?

Chairman: Not many, I think.

Mr. Cargill: I know of only one.

Mr. Clark: I thought quite a few mills were running wool mixtures now.

Chairman Bowen: Mr. Benoy, what impressed you about the show?

A. W. Benoy, Asst. Mgr., Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., Shelby, N. C.: The most impressive thing there, to me, was the high-speed winding as compared with high-speed spooling. It seemed to me that the girls working on the winder were not having to put forth as much effort, to get equal production, as the folks on the high-speed spooler.

Mr. Cargill: There is one thing about that winder; I think it is a good machine, but I don't know what would be the results in a small mill like ours, with lots of colors. We have another type of winding and can put on as many colors as we like at one time. When you want to get a small set of one color and a small set of another at the same time, I don't know how you would do it on that winder displayed in Greenville.

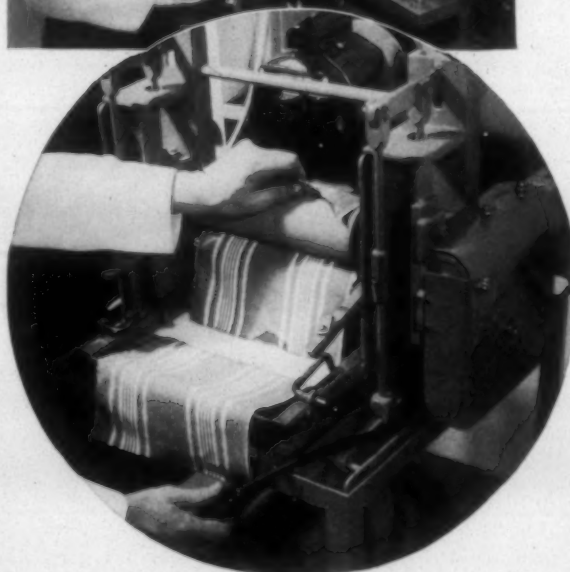
Mr. Benoy: I have seen it in operation, but they do put up one color.

Chairman: In a lot of mills they do put on one color, yes.

(Continued on Page 50)

TEXTILE BULLETIN, April 15, 1941

New Textile Laboratory AT YOUR SERVICE!



THESE are photographs of the interior of the modern, efficient new laboratory which the Corn Products Sales Company has established at Greenville, S. C., for testing and experimental work on textiles.

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Cotton Consumption In March Totals 854,179 Bales

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumption during March totaled 854,179 bales compared with 627,194 bales in the same month last year, according to preliminary statistics made public by the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. Consumption for eight months ended March 31st totaled 6,075,096 bales compared with 5,330,901 bales in the eight months period a year ago.

Cotton on hand March 31st in consuming establishments amounted to 1,911,231 bales compared with 1,596,334 bales on March 31st last year, and in public storage and at compresses for the two periods there was a total of 13,243,573 bales and 11,409,520 bales, respectively.

Of total consumption in March this year, 722,584 bales were used in the cotton growing States, 102,193 bales in New England States, and 29,402 bales in all other States. March consumption includes 34,000 bales distributed by the Surplus Marketing Administration through various cotton mattress programs.

Linters consumed during March totaled 119,029 bales compared with 88,226 bales in March last year.

Cotton Grading Study Planned At N. C. State

Raleigh, N. C.—A summer course in cotton classing, offering intensive study in the grading and stapling of cotton, will be presented at N. C. State College June 16th to July 25th, Dr. G. K. Middleton, professor of agronomy, announced.

The course, given annually by the college, will be taught again this year by S. W. Holman, licensed government classer with many years of experience. Holman is in charge of the cotton classing office at Raleigh which classes all cotton in North Carolina for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Four hours daily, Monday through Friday, will be devoted to the course, which will consist of lectures and practice in grading and stapling cotton samples according to the "Universal Cotton Standards." Most of the time will be devoted to actual practice.

State College's cotton classing school has been serving North Carolina and adjoining States for 17 years. The course has been taken by men from South America, India, China, South Africa, Belgium and Germany.

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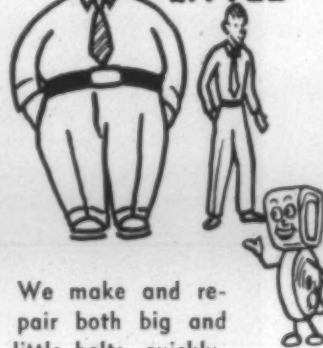
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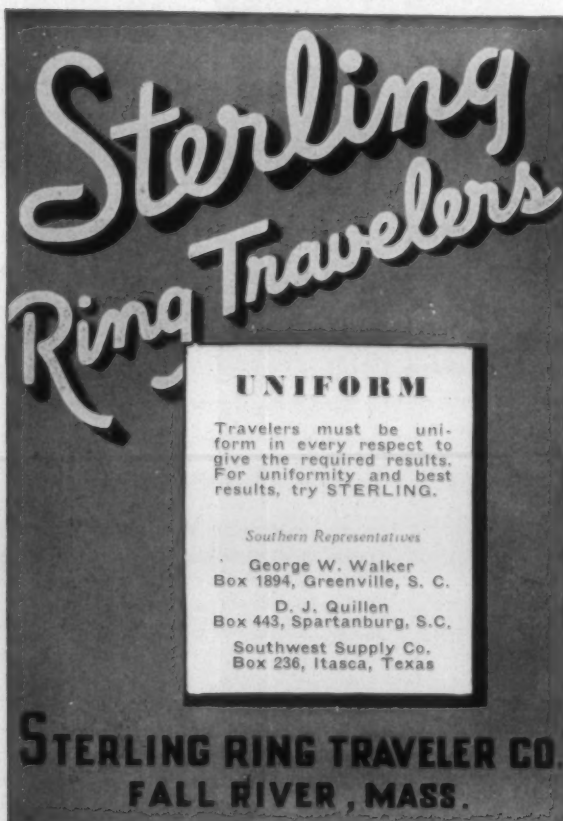
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FALL RIVER, MASS.**

New Machinery, Research, Discussed At Piedmont Meeting

(Continued from Page 47)

Mr. Cargill: I don't think in my mill I could use it. We have as many as eighteen colors at one time.

Geo. R. Grice, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Ranlo Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.: In a mill in Georgia, I was told, they have that in operation; it is blocked off, and they have a number of colors on the same machine. As it passed they just got the color they wanted.

Mr. Cargill: It seemed to me it would be complicated.

Mr. Grice: They way I understood it, from the boy that was explaining it, is that the yarn travels with the number of spindles, in some way. It was just blocked off in sections, and they put that color in there and the yarn traveled with it.

Mr. Cargill: You mean the yarn traveled with the machine?

Mr. Grice: Yes, sir, that is the way I understand it. The operative was in one place, but the spindle and the yarn all traveled. There probably was some attachment on there.

Mr. Cargill: I have not seen that. That would be quite a load on that traverse, wouldn't it?

Mr. Grice: Yes.

Mr. Royal: Sometimes they use an operative at each end of that machine.

Mr. Rollins: You have a lot of colors, Mr. Bowen. Do you have any trouble with your winder?

Chairman: No, except in changing.

Mr. Rollins: I do not have the same make of winder as you have.

Mr. Cargill: I believe in my mill, or in any small mill with many colors, the high-speed winding is the best thing one can have.

Chairman: High-speed winding instead of the spooler?

Mr. Cargill: Yes, sir, I really think so. You can wind different numbers and colors on some spoolers, but if you go to an extreme in numbers it would affect it.

Mr. Royal: How would it affect you?

Mr. Cargill: On the knottter. Those knottters are built for different numbers. If a mill went from 10s to 40s it would be out of luck. Mine are not far enough apart to cause me any trouble.

Chairman Bowen: The way those things cost, you do not want to put in any more than you have to, of course.

Mr. Rollins: Referring to looms again, I think that little miniature loom there attracted more attention than anything else in the place. Did any of you see that?

A Member: The biggest trouble was that you could not get close enough to it to see it.

Mr. Clark: If no one has anything else to say about the exhibit, we might discuss the question of research under the Textile Foundation.

Chairman: Is there anything else anyone would like to mention about the Textile Show? It seems not, Mr.

Clark, so we shall be glad to have you tell us something about the proposed research.

Textile Research

Mr. Clark: In Washington there is what is known as the Textile Foundation. It acquired something like a million dollars from German dye patents during the World War. They have given money to carry on textile research, under a board composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and three mill men. On that board Mr. Cheney represents the silk industry, Mr. Hobbs the wool manufacturers, and Mr. Cramer did represent the South. Since he died Mr. Donald Comer has been put on the board. The Textile Foundation has been financing scholarships, and I do not think they have accomplished as much as they should have with the money. Last summer Marshall Dilling and I went to Washington and asked the Foundation to appropriate some money for research in the mills. They very kindly co-operated with us and appropriated \$5,000 per year for research work in mills. We have found the man we want but do not know whether we can get him. If we can not, I do not know of another man who is qualified. The man has to have had some research experience and has to have tact. As soon as we can find a man he will start on the work.

This project is like the work the Arkwrights did some years ago; in fact, it is to be done under the Arkwrights. If you want a test made in your mill, this man will go in and set up the test and will supervise it and will go back and tabulate the results. He also will try to have that same test carried out in other mills, so it will not be just a one-mill test. When it is completed, he will compile all the results.

Part of the money will be spent for salary and part for traveling expenses. We hope that the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will supplement the amount provided by the Textile Foundation, so that we can take care of this project. Neither the Arkwrights nor the Southern Textile Association has enough money to supplement it and to publish the results.

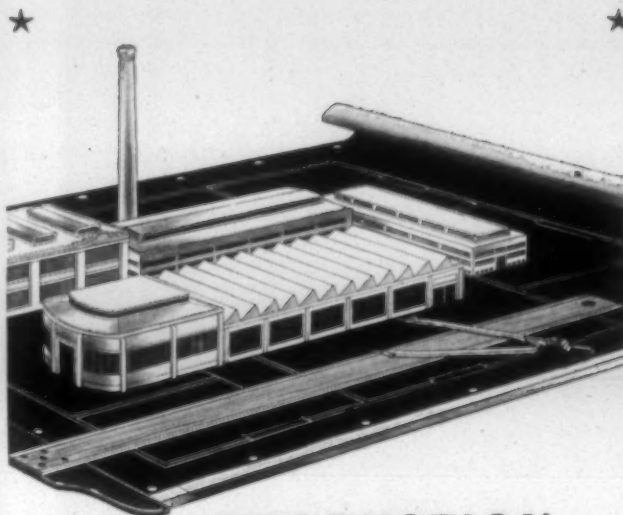
We know that in making a test in one mill the man, before he begins the test, frequently knows how he wishes it to come out, and frequently, everything not favorable to that result will be thrown out. We have known that to be done time and time again. But these tests will be made under supervision. They will be made by the men in the mill but under this man.

I should like to know what kind of tests you think should be made. If you have any ideas, we should like to have them, because we think that by around the first of May, or certainly by the 15th of May, we shall have this man employed, and we wish him to start work.

I would bet that I can go in any mill and find a variation of more than four numbers of yarn on a side of a spinning frame. I believe that in a mill making print cloth, 30s warp, if opportunity is given to a man who will test it without throwing out what he does not like, there would be found to be not less than four numbers.

Mr. Cargill: That is a pretty big variation.

Mr. Clark: Yes, but I believe there is that variation. I know of two tests on which the man admitted he threw out some that went too far, because he did not like them. He did not know why they went that far.



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Mr. Royal: Where you piece up an end on a roving frame, is it possible to do that without having some variation, on long draft?

Mr. Cargill: No, nor on short draft, either. I think most variation comes from the method we use to strip cards.

Mr. Clark: If you take a can of card sliver and carefully test it you will find variation there.

Mr. Cargill: That goes back to the lap.

Mr. Clark: I know mills that try to hold to the half-pound variation in laps, but when they let the laps run wild they got the same result.

Mr. Cargill: I think most of the variation comes in stripping.

Mr. Clark: What I am getting at is that it is the weight per yard that affects it.

Mr. Royal: The evener on the picker is not sensitive enough to eliminate all variation from the laps.

Mr. Clark: We know the loggerhead is the most inefficient piece of machinery in the mill.

Chairman: The eveners, though, are the worst. A lot of things can happen there.

Mr. Cargill: A lot of things can happen anywhere.

Mr. Benoy: I have noticed this in our mill; the particles of cotton do not gather evenly in all places. We have thick places and thin places on the screens.

Mr. Cargill: Is anyone prepared to say what is the best method of picking, one-process or three?

Mr. Clark: Most say one.

Mr. Cargill: Olympia started in 1900 with three processes of picking and three of drawing and three processes on the fly frames. I think they made better yarn then than we have made since.

Mr. Clark: Wouldn't all those processes injure the stock?

Mr. Cargill: It would pull apart if you got it too parallel. I believe the more processes you have the more you injure the cotton unless each process is perfect.

Chairman: The evil in the three processes was in piecing laps.

Mr. Royal: What is the main difference between the one-process and the three-process except in the calender rollers? In other words, you run it through with the same number of beaters and run it over the same number of screens. Essentially it is the same, it seems to me, except that you do not run it through the calender rollers.

Mr. Cargill: The difference is that you used to take four laps and make one. You could take two heavy and two light and put them on the intermediate picker and they would come out as one.

Mr. Royal: It meant more doubling.

Mr. Cargill: More doubling and more cleaning, too.

(Continued in next issue)

Weekly Shipments of British Goods

Herbert Harrison, importer of Dronsfield's card grinding machinery and John Hetherington & Sons' textile machinery, called in our office on his way North from the Textile Show. He reported that while there he met a number of mill erectors who inquired about importations from England and who were very much surprised to learn that he was receiving weekly shipments and delivering orders almost as promptly as before the war.

Counting and Computing Devices

(Continued from Page 24)

Conn., and plants are operated in Hartford, Bristol, Montreal, and London. Sales offices are maintained in principal cities of the United States and in leading countries over the world. The company manufactures counting devices which are used in practically every industry, for counting production, and extensively used in the textile industry on all forms of textile machinery. These counting devices cover a multiplicity of uses, such as for presses, typewriters, shoe machinery, for all types of vending and slot machines to count coins, cyclometers for registering miles traveled on bicycles, hub odometers which record mileage of trucks and buses, etc. Computers are manufactured for various pump manufacturers which measure gasoline delivery and also calculates the price, being used in 42 countries of the world. Hinges, stampings, and fine die castings, where accuracy and uniformity is required, are also products of Veeder-Root Incorporated.

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Scientific Attitude—From the Raw Material To The Ultimate Consumer

(Continued from Page 18)

Distribution At Lowest Cost

3. There should be a desire to get these products to her at the lowest possible cost. The attitude on this point is practically tied up with point two. When you have volume and mass production you can automatically lower your cost of operation and particularly, overhead. The cost of distribution becomes a smaller proportion in the volume item than it does in the novelty and small volume item. Looking at it strictly from a pocketbook viewpoint we see increased taxes for us all. The public will demand the same product for less or want just as good for less. It is typically American to face the facts and it is typically American that mass production, after a skillful basic design, makes for lower costs. As technicians in a comparatively young textile field, we should immediately adopt this policy so that the public will recognize it and accept it as easily as she does new and improved cars for slightly less each year.

4. There should be a desire to devote more of one's time to these basic fabrics to what they will or will not do. The attitude of the technician towards the need for novelty fabrics and their place in the picture should continue—but with more restriction and direction. The need for novelties is two-fold:

1. To satisfy those women who want something different and will pay for it.
2. Through development and experimentation on novelty fabrics to find that something in quality, drape, washability, sewability, etc., which will be for the improvement of the standard fabrics.

The restriction of the number of novelty fabrics should be only enough so that more time can be devoted to the basic or standard fabrics and what they can do or how they can satisfy the consumer.

The direction of development of the novelty fabrics as to new yarns, weaves, finishes, costs and so forth, should be towards the improvement of the standard or basic fabrics. The General Motors Research and Development Division, headed by able Dr. Kettering, conducts thousands of experiments as you know on every part of a car. Most developments are introduced in the higher priced cars, but all successful ones end up in the Chevrolet—which is the car for mass consumer. There the big sales and profit lie. There the most good of the technician efforts are directed. Dr. Kettering's attitude towards his work is how can he aid in giving the masses most for their money and greater satisfaction. To assist in the development of basic fabrics so that a plan of action can be made for its life and for its improvement, "Informative Labeling" should be adopted. Several years ago, I presented a story of Informative Labeling to the American Management Association. An extract from that talk is as follows and it must be remembered that I was talking to a group of men in the hard lines, as well as soft line fields. In a strict sense not all of these recommendations can be adopted in the textile field but they can serve as a guide.

Informative Labels

Pending establishment of standards and grades, the informative label can only give the facts the consumer wants to know about qualities of merchandise by describing each as completely and concisely as possible. A consumer is interested primarily in knowing what a product is worth (relative economic value) and what it will do (relative functional value). She is also interested in how to take care of the product and how to use it properly. This information can be classified under six headings. If accurate and specific information is given for each of these six headings, consumers will be able to buy wisely and retailers will be able to sell intelligently.

(Continued from Page 53)

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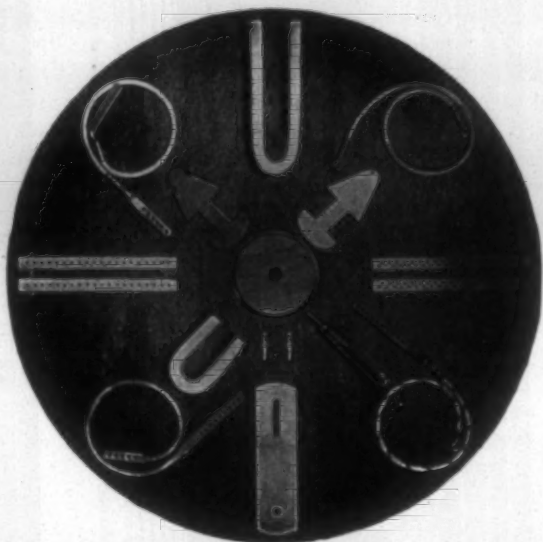
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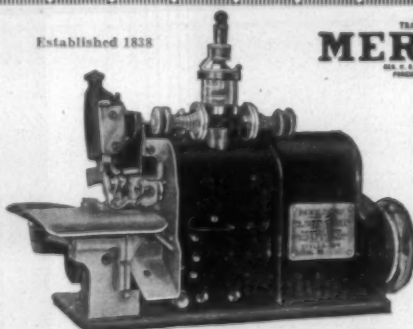
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Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

(Continued from Page 20)

on covered top rolls on drawing frames when the flutes are only 5½ inches in length, it was decided that this can be done, but that there is not a long enough space to permit traverse (in order to protect the top roll) so this practice is better when the flutes are 8 inches. One mill reporting said that its flutes are 5½ inches and is not having any trouble from the top roll grooving because of lack of traverse.

Production On Long Draft

Mills reported that there is a loss of from 7 to 10 per cent in production (100 per cent basis) when changing to long draft roving, the loss being due in most cases to the additional twist that it is necessary to insert. However, a representative of the West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. said that he gets about the same production because he gets better running work on his long draft frames.

Oiling Lifter Rods

Getting into the prepared questionnaire on spinning, the men discussed the practicability of oiling lifter rods. Many men reported using lard oil on the lifter rods, but John Hampton of Fairfax (Ala.) Division of West Point Mfg. Co. said that if the lifter rods are never oiled it is not necessary to begin, but that once the rods are oiled, this practice must be kept up. Another man said that it is more important to oil the rods on coarse work than on fine.

Top Roll Arbors

E. H. Rogers of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, said that a number of years ago he had some trouble with a cold roll steel arbor, because there was so much friction that the rolls would not turn. He eliminated his trouble with a cast iron arbor. No one present reported experience with the new steel arbors.

Dressing for Long Draft Aprons

Some of the mills are using neats-foot oil as a dressing for long draft aprons, as this tends to prevent their cracking. Others have tried the pre-dressed aprons. John Hampton has used the dressing but considers it not worthwhile inasmuch as there is more cleaning to be done when the dressing is applied.

Type Spinning Wind

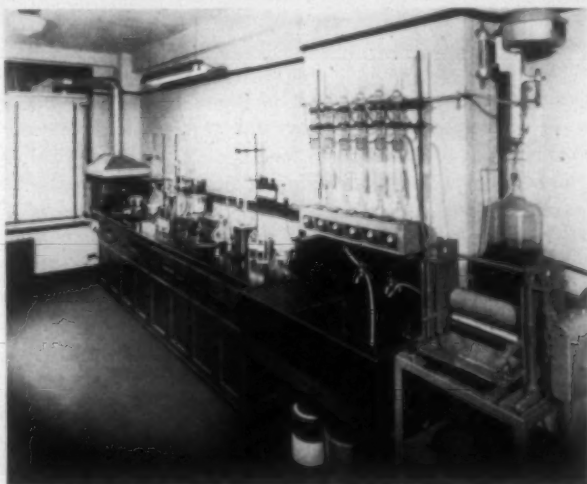
Mills reported that when using the Barber-Colman spooling, it is better practice to use the warp wind in spinning, though if combination or filling wind could be used it would be to advantage in the spinning room.

The next meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia will be held in the fall. This meeting is usually in September, and for a number of years has been held at Georgia School of Technology, with the A. French Textile School of Georgia Tech as hosts.

Argentine Textile Imports Off 63.1% in First Two Months

Buenos Aires.—Argentine imports of textiles and textile products from all countries dropped sharply during the first two months of 1941, amounting to 10,866 tons valued at 14,028,496 pesos, as compared with 25,786 tons worth 37,968,169 pesos in January and February, 1940, which is a decline of 57.9 per cent in quantity and 63.1 per cent in value.

New Laboratory for Corn Products



The above photograph shows an interior section in the modernly equipped laboratory for testing and experimental work on textiles, established by the Corn Products Sales Co., at Greenville, S. C.

Spun Rayon Gains 181% in New Blanket Lines

Spun rayon's growing importance as a blanket material is dramatically illustrated in the recent offerings of leading blanket manufacturers. According to a recent survey by American Viscose Corp., this year's lines include 45 numbers containing spun rayon, as compared with only 16 a year ago, an increase of 181 per cent.

Percentages of spun rayon in the new blankets vary from 25 per cent to as high as 88 per cent. The usual weave is of double-face construction in a 3/1 warp twill, although some of the lighter blankets employ a single structure with a single spun rayon filling. One manufacturer is selling a highly successful blanket with a spun rayon warp and spun rayon core filling. Several have introduced a plain weave, 50-50 spun rayon and wool, in which both warp and filling are napped.

Manhattan Issues Bulletin On Condor Homo-Flex Hose

An attractive bulletin, giving the advantages of using Condor Homo-Flex Hose, which, according to the manufacturer, is a new hose development featuring an exclusive balanced, engineered construction, is being distributed by the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division, Passaic, N. J. The bulletin contains interesting technical information and installation photographs, and describes all types of Condor Homo-Flex Hose which include air and water hose, high pressure orchard spray hose, air-oil and oil spray hose, and steam pressing iron hose. This bulletin (No. 6879) may be obtained on request.

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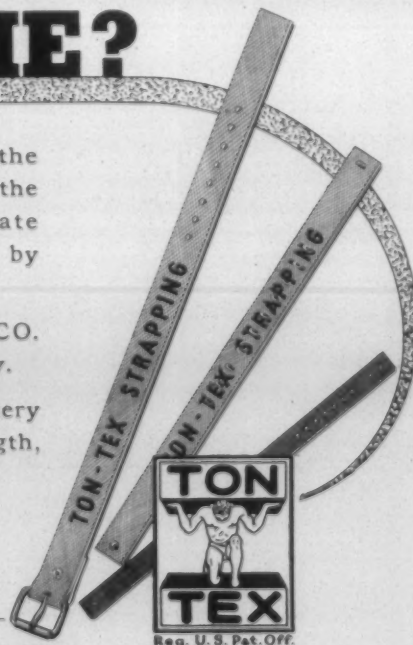
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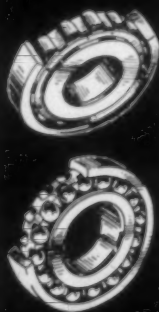
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H. REID LOCKMAN, Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.

Textile Industry in This War Economy

(Continued from Page 16)

modities great and the Government discouraging advances in other cases, it does not look as if there will be an uncontrolled commodity boom. What sort of a boom will this war bring?"

My answer to him was that what was developing now, at least, was a boom in consumption.

We hear a great deal now about the fact that the United States Army is the best fed and the best clothed in the world. And as we look back over the depression years we see that the policies adopted to deal with depression—regardless of how we may appraise their economic results—had the social effect of acquainting hundreds of thousands of the under-privileged with what were to them entirely new types of consumers' goods. More recently, when war broke out, it was stated as a policy by the Administration that we would go as far as possible in super-imposing defense demands on top of civilian demands, in further raising the standard of living, and in guaranteeing that social gains of recent years would not be relinquished. And finally, every statement of war aims made to date has given an important place to the requirement that the post-war world must be featured less by economic inequalities, and more by wider economic opportunity and security.

What all this implies to me is that the statesmen of the world are waking up—belatedly, but I believe in time—to the fact that the present war represents a complete revolution of values. Whatever peace settlement is finally made must, in my opinion, lead to world readjustments of a sweeping sort, and of a sort that is best described as being similar to the social trends in the United States in the past ten years. Such readjustments will require leadership of the highest quality and full participation of the United States.

The implications of these remarks for the textile industries of the world are important enough so that I am sure you will permit me to amplify them a little further.

First of all, let me assure you that I am an economist and a realist, and not a visionary idealist. I mention this because the need for higher and more evenly distributed living standards is frequently propounded by Socialists, Communists, Fascists, etc., as the reason why existing systems should be overthrown and theirs installed. Let me assure you that much of Hitler's success has been due to the fact that his propaganda succeeded in convincing many that he offered a new European order from which unemployment would be banished and in which the common man would have more. (Incidentally, his position is being undermined with every new evidence that this "new European order" is no more than tyrannical oppression for the benefit of the Germans and the Nazi party in particular.) Let me, therefore, as a realist, point out the following conclusions:

1. Drastic differences in the economic position of nations have been important causes for international strife.
2. Drastic differences in the economic position of various classes within nations have been important causes of internal unrest.
3. Hitler has made a systematic and successful use of this last fact as a main support for his propaganda and his fifth column.

4. Various peoples are certain to continue their demands for greater economic opportunity once the war is over.

5. Political developments in England and the United States support the belief that democratic leadership is fully aware of these trends.

6. There is therefore hope that post-war economic and social changes can take place under democratic leadership, and that the system of private enterprise will survive even though it is modified.

I might say that more and more of the business leaders with whom I come in contact are expressing views very similar to this, a fact which I regard as very hopeful. What it indicates is a growing interest in efficient distribution and marketing in contrast with the previous dominant interest in the efficiency of production. To me the contrast is very significant, because when the main interest is in production the center of interest is the machine; its operator is viewed as a cog in production. But when there is an equal interest in the market, the center of interest becomes humanized; individuals and groups of individuals are viewed as consumers, a fact which emphasizes their importance in our economic system.

This has been a rather lengthy digression on political philosophy, but it has been justified if it has shown you why I believe that a boom in consumption is fully in keeping with the trend of political, social and economic developments.

Implications for Textiles

Ordinarily, when income rises, consumer expenditures for hard lines—autos, refrigerators, furniture, etc.—expand more rapidly than expenditures for textile-apparel items. From now on in the present cycle, however, it is precisely the production of these hard line items that may have to be restricted in order that production for defense can be expanded. Already the output of many consumers' durable goods items is being handicapped by priorities on raw materials, and this situation is likely to grow worse.

While I suggested above and emphasize again here the belief that the Government will attempt to prevent uncontrolled price inflation, I do not believe that all excesses of purchasing power will be completely drained away—certainly not for many months to come. Thus the textile industries should benefit not only from the increases in income but also, probably, from some diversion of expenditures from hardlines to textiles and apparel.

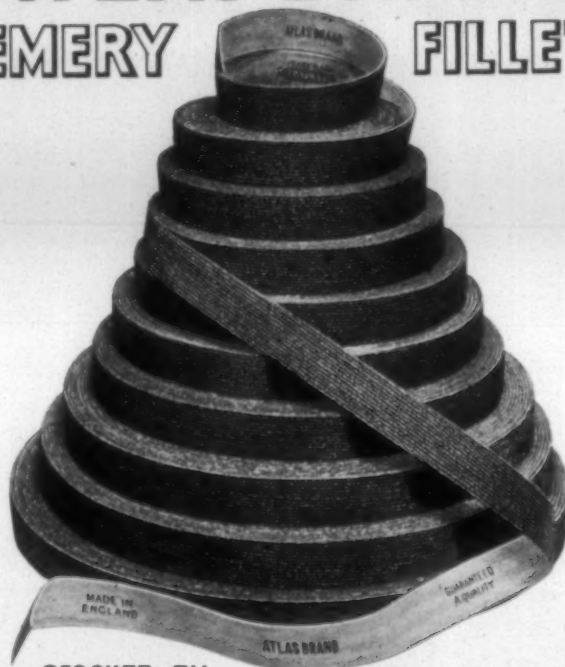
I would suggest strongly, however, that it will be to the benefit of the entire textile-apparel industries to follow a pricing policy that aims at mass distribution at reasonable price levels.

Contrasts With the Last War

The following seem to me to be the most important contrasts with the last war, so far as the textile industries are concerned.

1. The world supply-demand situation is less favorable to excessive price advances than it was during the last war. The reasons for this are the difference in the alignment of belligerent powers and the earlier efforts at Continental blockade, the growth of synthetic fiber production

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in the meantime, and the increase in world productive capacity for cotton in particular.

2. The textile industry in the United States is more flexible, and can produce a much greater quantity of goods with the same number of spindles.

3. Although nearby shortages have been experienced in some fabrics in recent months, this was to a large extent due to the coincidence of heavy Government and civilian buying last fall and winter rather than to a basic lack of capacity of the industry.

4. Nevertheless, the very nature of war demand has caused a characteristic distortion of price relations, with wool being pulled up out of line with cotton and rayon.

5. Largely as a consequence of this, rayon producers have been given an opportunity to greatly extend their field of distribution.

Summary

We are very close now to stirring and unpredictable developments. Let us assume for the moment that we are twenty years beyond the war, looking back. From this lengthened perspective, what would loom as the important textile developments of the war?

I believe we will find them to have been:

1. A boom in consumption which, unless I am to be disappointed in my hopefulness, will continue into the post-war readjustment period and greatly raise the world per capita consumption of textile fibers.

2. A broad and rapid development in the mass distribution of rayon, particularly staple fiber. I believe the stage is set for this now, and that the relatively high level of wool prices during this war period will furnish the incentive during the development period.

3. A substantial increase in textile production in industrially backward areas—India, some parts of South America, etc. Rather than interpreting this merely as being unfavorable to exports of finished products from such countries as the United Kingdom, however, I believe it will also help toward a solution of the raw materials surplus problem by increasing consumption.

I wish I could go on and assure you that we will successfully guide the transition back to peace time living in such a way that post-war repercussions on our general economy will be minimized. This would indeed provide an agreeable contrast with the last post-war period

Rayon Staple Use By Cotton Mills Slightly More Than 1%

The rayon staple fiber consumed by the "cotton industry" in 1939 amounted to 39,198,179 pounds as against 3,505,201,419 pounds of raw cotton, according to a preliminary report of the consumption of materials for the Cotton Manufacturers Sub-Group in the U. S. Census of Manufactures.

Of this sum there was reported a quantity of 32,842,700 pounds of rayon staple used in the "cotton broad woven goods industry," 5,190 pounds in the "cotton narrow fabrics industry" and 6,350,289 pounds used by the "cotton yarn industry."

Creates Pictures With Cotton

Miss Margaret Sease, 8 Johns Street, Greenville, S. C., uses cotton of various shades to create attractive pictures. Upon a cardboard background Miss Sease works the cotton and creates the figures she desires. She uses no tools other than artistic fingers.



The above is a reproduction of one of her creations but does not show its real beauty because the colors can not be shown. The bough, in this picture, is formed of orange and brown cotton while the birds of paradise are of white cotton.

Miss Sease can neither draw nor paint but is able to form very attractive pictures from bits of cotton. These pictures sell for \$1.00 each and orders can be sent direct to Miss Sease.

She says that at that price she get \$1,000 per pound for the cotton she uses.

Revised V-Belt Engineering Data Book Issued

The Fourth Edition of the Condor V-Belt Engineering Data Book, revised to include horsepower specifications recently adopted, is being distributed by the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division, Passaic, N. J. Machine designers, engineers, jobbers and instructors may obtain the book by writing the manufacturer.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part covers standard drives eliminating the necessity of working out calculations, and the second, sheave factors and other data for designing new or special drives. It also contains belt comparison tables, illustrations, and other general information.

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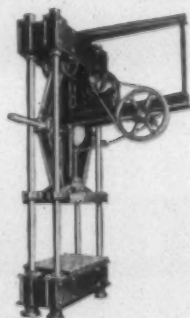
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Scientific Attitude—From the Raw Material To The Ultimate Consumer

(Continued on Page 60)

Outline for Information Labeling Requirements

1. Recommended Uses
Recommended uses for product. Suitability. Occasions for wearing.
2. What it will do (Performance)
Degree of color permanence; shrinkage or stretchage; breaking strength; seam slippage; resistance to water, perspiration, heat, cold, wind; wear.
3. How to care for it.
Detailed instructions for washing and/or cleaning; precautions to be observed.
4. What it is made of (Composition)
Kind and quality of materials used. Fiber content in terms of percentage of each.
5. How it is made (Construction)
Size, weight, weave, number of yarns per inch, number of stitches per inch, finish, cut, ply, hand or machine made.
6. Who sponsors it.
Name and address of sponsor.
Some products need not be covered by all six, but most will.
7. There should be a desire to continue to serve the ultimate consumer as just discussed unless *she* demands a change.

It is true that many women desire a change and even a complete change. These women must be served, but they are not in the mass appeal picture. Changes are accepted slowly by the masses. Novelty fabrics, as such, have a consumer demand. There are certain shops like Saks or Bergdorf that give considerable attention and publicity to such fabrics. Continue to serve them. The general mass of women, however, will not accept quick changes. They want to be shown that the change is an improvement as to fashion, quality or value. The masses will tire of too long a usage of anything and the pace which you set for changes depends a good deal as to what price field you are in and can be best judged by yourself.

Conclusion

In conclusion our attitude should be that we are members of the general public and what would we accept if our positions were reversed as to consumer and producer? Wouldn't we want to get familiar with the fabric? Wouldn't we want to know how it behaves? And then to learn to judge the fabric cost-wise, as well as service-wise?

Wouldn't we want it to be proven before we accept a new development?

Wouldn't we want to feel that the producer is doing things for our personal benefit, as well as pocketbook? Wouldn't we want to have a few fabrics to learn thoroughly—and wouldn't we want to know the differences between these fewer fabrics?

Personally, the answer to all these questions would be "yes."

New Process To Double Life of Fabrics

Chicago.—A new process which is said to double the life of many fabrics was announced here March 27th by Dr. M. C. Teague, of the General Development Division of the United States Rubber Co.

"Fabrics treated with a new chemical and latex process known as Kolok not only gives twice the wear, but they also resist shrinking and repel moths," Dr. Teague said. "Hosiery, underwear, suits, sweaters, gloves and overcoats are among the articles which have been treated and tested."

"The process consists in depositing within the fabric minute particles of latex solids which rivet the fibres together. In this manner, durability is added without appreciably decreasing flexibility, feel, or other desirable properties."

Speaking before 1,000 of the nation's leading representatives of agriculture, industry and science at the seventh annual Chemurgic Conference, Dr. Teague pointed to the new process as one answer to rapidly increasing prices and decreasing supplies of important fibres such as silk and wool.

"When we consider that we are wholly dependent on imports for silk, that our defense requirements for wool are tremendously increasing, and that our foreign sources are in or near war and may be too busy to produce fibres for us," Dr. Teague said, "it seems particularly timely and desirable to extend the usefulness of the available supply of these fibres."

"An illustration of how the Kolok process contributes to this end is revealed in the work we have done with men's wool socks. The average pair of socks thus processed wears twice as long. And their life is further extended because they become shrink-resistant. In many instances wool socks last less than one-half the time that should be expected, because of shrinkage."

Citing that approximately 64 per cent of the country's wool is used in wearing apparel, with 40 per cent going into men's apparel, Dr. Teague exhibited a processed suit of clothes as another example.

"This suit," he said, "perhaps looks no different than others, but under laboratory tests the fabric appears to wear twice as long after treatment. Processed clothes are said to fit better and appear neater. They resist shrinkage. They retain their size and shape and have a strong elastic return. This suit has been in actual service since last August 1st, and it has been necessary to have it pressed only four times."

As evidence of the success of the new process with silk, Dr. Teague told of his company's work with ladies' silk hosiery.

"With approximately 90 per cent of the silk in this country used in hosiery, one of our first applications was to this article," he said. "Already several million pairs of ladies' silk hosiery have been treated. The process provides a permanent finish, makes the hosiery more sheer in appearance, and appreciably increases wearing qualities."

Other exhibits included suitings, flannels, overcoatings, blankets, and automobile upholstery fabrics. The Kolok process is available under license to manufacture of various merchandise.



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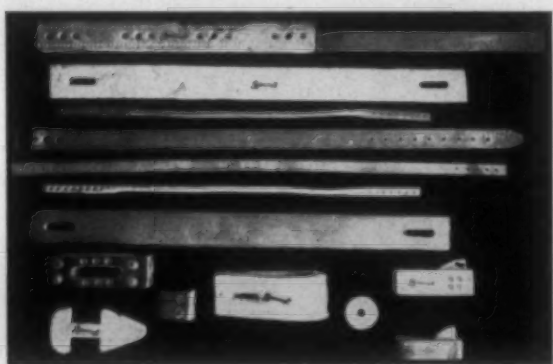


Illustration Shows a Few of the Different Straps Manufactured By Us

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We manufacture all types of textile leathers for cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

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Factors

150,000 Stores Co-operate in 1941 National Cotton Week

The campaign to make 1941 National Cotton Week the greatest single merchandising event in cotton's long history got under way March 3rd as several thousand advance proofs of the 1941 poster were sent to key representatives of 150,000 co-operating wholesale and retail outlets and of 6,000 civic, trade and public groups throughout the country.

In making this announcement, Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which is sponsor of the event in collaboration with the Cotton Consumption Council, also disclosed that the plans, co-ordinating the promotional activities of the co-operating groups, will be formally presented to the Cotton Consumption Council meeting in New Orleans in early April.

"As in past years," Dr. Murchison said, "the Cotton Consumption Council, consisting of representatives of the cotton industry and the distributive trades, asked the Cotton-Textile Institute to develop plans for National Cotton Week and to assume the direction of the entire program. As a consequence, we shall be able to push forward with added impetus this year the program for expanded domestic cotton consumption which the Institute began more than a decade ago and which was intensified last summer when it announced an objective of 10,000,000 bales annual consumption in the United States."

More than 500,000 copies of this year's poster will be distributed. Carrying a patriotic appeal both in art work and in copy, the poster has this slogan: "For America—Buy Cottons." It was inspired by Milo Perkins, administrator of the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration. The illustration shows Columbia holding a basket of cotton, with an unfurled standard beside her and the American eagle at her feet. The slogan not only carries an appeal to reduce the nation's cotton surplus through consumption, but also conveys the reminder that the prosperity of the cotton industry is essential to the national welfare.

Plans for 1941 National Cotton Week, as outlined by C. K. Everett, director of merchandising of the Cotton-Textile Institute, include:

Retail trade conferences in key cities to stimulate co-ordinated Cotton Week activity among retailers, the press, civic, educational and consumer organizations.

Development of civic co-operation in more than 1,000 communities through local chairmen.

Publication of a retail store bulletin as a Cotton Week merchandising guide for 150,000 stores.

Promotion of special cotton fashions, in wearing apparel and home furnishings, in co-operation with leading consumer publications.

Organization of consumer cotton clinics, under retail store sponsorship, in many communities.

Development of a special merchandising promotion of cotton gift wares for enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States.

Co-operation of soap, laundry, washing machine and other national advertisers in featuring National Cotton Week in their regular advertising.

Close co-operation with newspaper mat services, and with newspapers and radio stations, in order to stimulate even more advertising than that spent by stores in 1940.

Fully \$2,000,000 was spent by them in advertising and promotions connected with last year's National Cotton Week.

Development of community-wide special events, such as cotton balls, cotton fiestas, etc.

Consideration is also being given to arrangements for a dinner in New York under the sponsorship of the Cotton Consumption Council for the purpose of effecting closer National Cotton Week tie-ups between primary cotton goods marketers and the major distributing groups. The Cotton Consumption Council consists of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture, National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture, Cotton-Textile Institute, Institute of Distribution, National Association of Food Chains, National Retail Dry Goods Association, Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, and the National Association of Chain Drug Stores.

Recognizing the mutuality of interest in promoting domestic cotton consumption, the appropriate divisions of the Department of Agriculture are co-operating with the Cotton-Textile Institute not only in developing the program for National Cotton Week, but also in making it fully effective.

\$15,987,947 Spent On Rayon Machinery In 1939, Census Shows

The United States "rayon and allied products" industry spent \$15,987,947 on new machinery out of total expenditures of \$18,544,984 in 1939, according to a report by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Total value of the products for the same year is given as \$247,065,556.

The following is quoted from the census statistical summary:

Total number of establishments	30
Number of establishments reporting capital expenditures for plant and equipment	30
Total value of products	\$247,065,556
Total expenditures for plant and equipment	18,544,984
Expenditures for new construction, or major alterations of buildings and other fixed plant and structures	2,479,092
Expenditures for new machinery and operating equipment	15,987,947
Expenditures for plant and equipment acquired in a "used" condition from other owners, and expenditures for land	77,945

DALLAS, TEX.—The Vanette Hosiery Mills here sustained a net loss of \$18,765 after the deduction of all charges including a depreciation charge in the sum of \$46,188, according to the company's annual report for the year ending December 31st. Sales, less returns and allowances, amounted to \$964,330.

Results for 1940 compare with net profit of \$127,554 and net sales of \$1,014,181 in 1939. Total current assets at December 31, 1940, were \$353,998.82 and total current liabilities \$41,784, against \$412,525 and \$121,443 on December 31, 1939.

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Cotton House

On Friday, March 28th, a new type of demountable house, covered inside and out with cotton sheeting, was set up in the patio of the Department of Agriculture Building at Washington. This house promises to be an answer to the urgent need for defense workers' homes and is scheduled to make a six months' tour of the country following its display in Washington. A ceremony was held at which Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, and other Government officials were present. The house was formally opened to the public April 7th. A number of exhibits will be provided illustrating new uses for cotton.

The cotton house represents the evolution of an original cotton house designed several years ago by A. Lawrence Kocher in behalf of The Cotton-Textile Institute, in an effort to employ cotton in the building trades. The modified Colonial cottage of five-room size being displayed in Washington has been developed, designed and constructed by the Speedwall Co., of Seattle, Wash. This company has recently completed negotiations with the Public Buildings Administration at Washington to build 400 of these houses in a defense workers model community which will be erected on San Francisco Bay near Vallejo. It is expected this may be the first of a number of such communities which may be built to house defense workers.

Each house will be 24x28 feet outside dimensions, and will weigh 21,000 pounds. Each will be constructed of 8x12 foot sections of plywood, faced both inside and out with cotton sheeting. Four hundred and twenty square yards of cotton are required for the walls of each house and 80 square yards for the ceilings. A total of 220,000 square yards of cotton sheeting, or about 30 miles of 99-inch-wide material will be used for the entire community. The company has already placed orders for a million and a quarter square feet of cotton textile for application to wall panels.

It is estimated that these houses can be constructed with great rapidity, requiring only 110 man hours of labor per house.

Cotton Being Accepted by Designers

A survey of the fashion market in New York which the Cotton-Textile Institute is conducting reveals, in its preliminary stage, that more cotton models are being shown this year than ever before. This fact is directly traceable, the Institute believes, to increased acceptance of cotton by high-style designers.

Cotton garments run the gamut of sports, daytime, and evening wear. Charles Armour, one of the better-dress manufacturers, is showing about 90 per cent cottons, because "these fabrics are true to the spirit of summer and suited to most of our climates," Mr. Armour said. Emphasis here is on jewel-tone iridescent chambrays, Glen Plaid tweed cottons, plaids gingham, and cotton lace. Only washable, color-fast fabrics are used. This manufacturer believes that the dress suit is rapidly taking the place of the dress alone and has made the former the theme of his collection. This smart line of tailored cotton dress suits is designed for town, for country, for suburban wear, and for travel.

Cotton formals are being widely promoted, with many of the higher-priced evening lines for summer averaging as high as 80 per cent cotton. The head of one important house stated that he had made a study of the South, which is a tremendous market for formal wear, and had discovered a very strong demand for cotton gowns.

The market reveals many old-time fabrics, such as voile, dimity, dotted Swiss, batiste, and muslin which are particularly adapted to the soft slim silhouette. Chambray, seersucker, denim, ticking, oxford, and sailcloth lead the sportswear parade; and calico and unbleached muslin are used in the new broomstick skirts. Pique is seen in everything from sportswear to formal evening clothes. And organdie—plain, embroidered, shadow and cloque—appears in the loveliest evening gowns of many a year.

Lancashire To Close 80 Of Its Yarn Mills

Manchester, Eng.—Beginning at once, 80 out of the total 550 spinning mills will be closed down for the duration of the war. Twenty-four thousand operatives will be released for munitions work.

Another 80 mills with barely sufficient cotton to complete their April orders will be shut down during the month of May.

Broadly speaking, spinners of fine and medium counts are being severely restricted as to supplies—forcing them either to close or to pool supplies and operatives—while spinners of coarse counts are working day and night on Government account or for the export trade.

It is noteworthy that the big combines are not escaping these measures. For example, one combine is closing down 20 per cent of its mills and will operate at only 50 per cent of capacity, beginning May 1st.

Weavers for the time being are unaffected. They are not allowed to accept orders for cloth, even for export, until they are definitely assured of supplies of yarn.

30 Westinghouse Executives Confer On Textile Machines

Asheville, N. C.—Thirty executives of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. were in technical conference here at Grove Park Inn over the week ending March 31st, discussing textile machinery prior to attending the Southern Textile Exhibition in Greenville, S. C., this week.

Among those registered were: A. W. Rose, industrial manager, of Atlanta; E. C. Delano, industrial manager of Boston; J. B. Parks, industrial manager, of Philadelphia; W. W. Ballew, branch manager, Charlotte; G. D. Downe, manager of mill equipment section, Pittsburgh; C. B. Stainback, industrial manager, Pittsburgh; T. C. Kelley, manager of the motor division, Pittsburgh; C. L. Speake, industrial manager, Charlotte; J. M. McKibbin, Pittsburgh; J. W. Brooks, of Atlanta; J. M. Staples, of Atlanta; R. R. Shedd, of Chattanooga; E. S. Lammers, of Atlanta; S. A. Bobe, of Atlanta, and C. G. Price, of Greensboro.

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We would be glad to give you full details on these new alkali developments. No obligations involved. Write or wire today for full information.

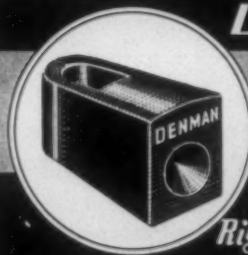


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Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ACME STEEL CO., 2338 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: Frank G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, Charlotte, N. C.; Phone 3-3293; G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St., Greenville, S. C.; Phone 1610; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn.; Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.; Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, A. W. Foley, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; C. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 19 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Chester L. Eddy, Asst. Sales Mgr., 903-904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., W. Chester Cobb, and Erwin Laxton, Charlotte, N. C. Office; John H. Graham, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 331, Meridian, Miss.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 2 Park Ave., New York City.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

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BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, Inc., 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 1409 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps., J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, and 815 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1546 Stanford Place, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, P. O. Box 592, LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., THE DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.—Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore; Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.; Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia Mill Supply Co.; Chattanooga, Tenn., James Supply Co.; Spartanburg, S. C., Montgomery & Crawford.

CAROLINA LOOM REED CO., Greensboro, N. C.

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CARTER TRAVELER CO., Gastonia, N. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochran, Sales Mgr., and J. E. McKenna, Charlotte, N. C.; J. E. Beattie, Box 82, Greenville, S. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Phone 2-2456, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Box 342, Phone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Geo. B. Moore, Box 481, Phone 822, Spartanburg, S. C.; Boyce L. Estes, Box 325, Phone 469, LaGrange, Ga.; Gordon W. Enloe, P. O. Box 351, Gadsden, Ala.; Harold P. Goller, 900 Woodside Bldg., Tel. 3713, Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Bonded Service Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; Farmers Bonded Warehouse, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

COLE MFG. CO., R. D., Newnan, Ga.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.; John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 Southeastern Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Tape Agent, Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents, Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent, M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO., 72 Cambridge St., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Reps., Greenville, S. C., 1000 Woodside Bldg., W. F. Woodward, Tel. 3336; Dallas, Tex., O. T. Daniels, care Textile Supply Co.; Philadelphia, Pa., 794 Drexel Bldg., J. A. Fitzsimmons; New York, N. Y., 200 Fifth Ave., F. C. Bryant.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; John H. O'Neill, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Reid Lockman, P. O. Box 513, Spartanburg, S. C.

DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO., Dayton, O. Sou. Reps., William L. Morgan, P. O. Box 846, Greenville, S. C.; J. O. Cole, P. O. Box 846, Greenville, S. C.; Thomas W. Meighan, 1149 St. Charles Place, Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Jobbers: Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Young & Van Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Industrial Supply, Inc., LaGrange, Ga.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

DETERGENT PRODUCTS CO., 494 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. Offices at: Columbia, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Texarkana, Ark.; Columbus, Ga.

DIEHL MFG. CO., Elizabethport, N. J. Textile Dept., P. N. Thorpe & Co., 267 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., 816 Ideal Way, James H. Lewis; Atlanta, Ga., 172 Trinity Ave., S.W., S. G. Boyd; Dallas, Tex., 2nd Unit Santa Fe Bldg., Olin Duff.

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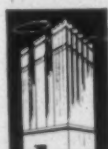
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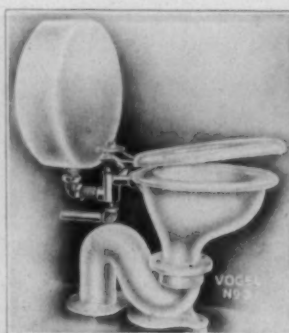
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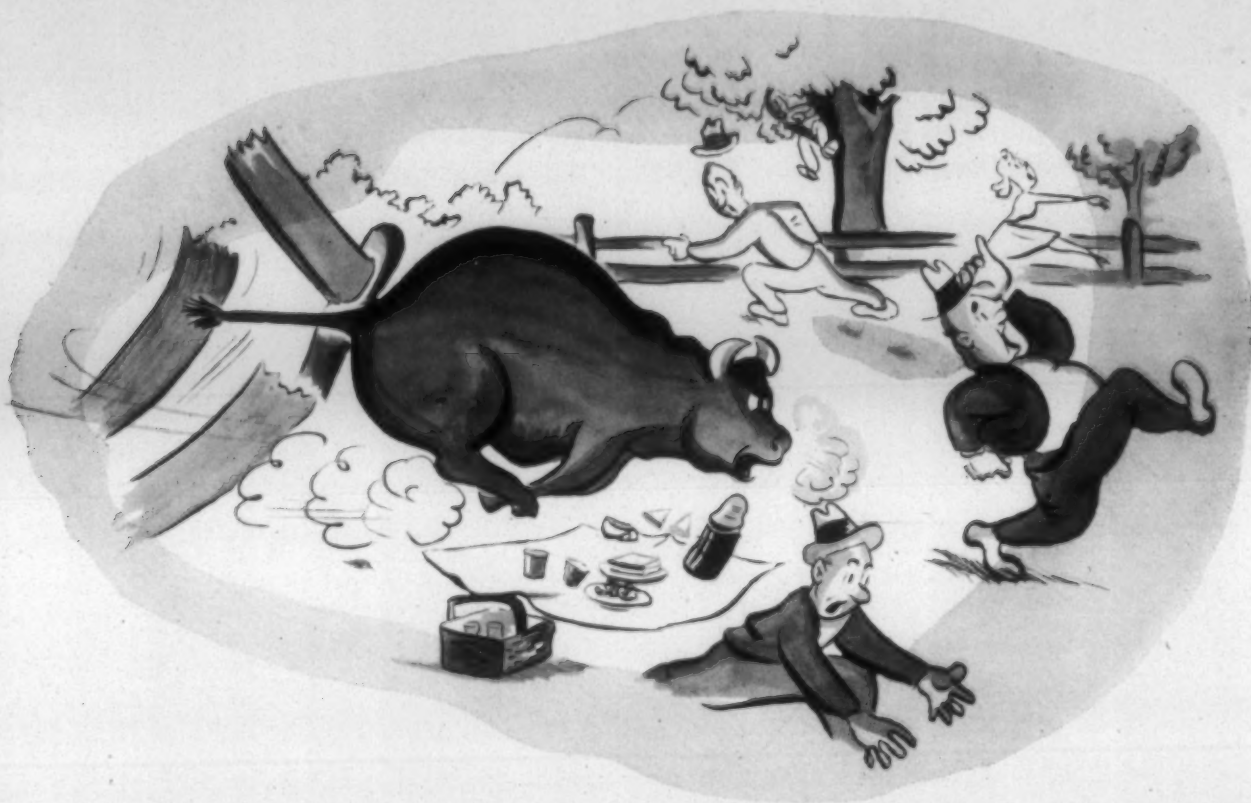
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